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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Complete Report of the Trial of Traupmann.

Graphic Sketch of the Process of French Criminal Law.

The Prisoner Convicted and Sentenced to the Guillotine.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool, Jan. 1, and Queenstown, Jan. 2, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Paris*.

The farewell address of the London *Morning Herald* is printed in the last number of that journal, dated Dec. 31. The first issue of the paper was sent forth in November, 1780.

Canal cutting being "the order of the day," the *Levant Times* says renewed attention has been locally attracted to the feasibility of connecting the Black Sea with the Gulf of Ismid *via* the Sakaria River and Lake Sabanja. Engineers assert that this project offers no difficulties whatever, and was even pronounced practicable by the Romans in the time of PLINY.

In the opinion of the *Levant Herald*, the dispute between Turkey and Egypt is not settled, but merely postponed. It avers that nothing can be more deferential in terms than the Viceroy's letter to the Sultan, but that in spirit it is anything but satisfactory. In substance the Viceroy says, according to the *Levant Herald*, "Though, in the interests of peace, I have submitted, I consider my rights and privileges to be still exactly what and where they were."

The *Lancet* says "that the disease from which the Emperor of Russia is suffering is hypochondriasis—a malady which is hereditary in the Imperial family of Russia, and which is extremely difficult to combat. It has thrown a gloom over his existence. It is said that the Emperor, whose robust appearance and fine aspect of health are considerably altered, often refuses food, and shuts himself up from all outer communication, and from all the social enjoyments which he used formerly to seek.

The *Patrie* contradicts an announcement recently published that the Pontificial Government requested that a French corps should remain in Rome during the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council. "No request of the kind has been made," it adds. "The French expeditionary corps will continue to garrison the provinces, and in particular Civita Vecchia and Viterbo. The troops of the Holy See are sufficient for guarding the city of Rome, which is in a state of the utmost tranquility."

The Senator, Duke DE TREVISE, has just died of an inflammation of the chest, aged 65. He was the son of Marshal MORTIER, who was killed on the Boulevards in 1835 by the infernal machine of Fieschi; he had, as Sponsor, NAPOLEON I., and bore the name of the Chief of the Imperial dynasty. By his marriage with Mlle. LECONTE, the Duke had five children, one of whom, the Marquis DE TREVISE, is Chamberlain to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

THE TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN.

Full Review of the Speeches and Scenes in the Paris Assizes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869.

The Traupmann trial commenced yesterday before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The morbid curiosity which constitutes so regrettable a feature on occasions of this kind was never productive of more painful effort on the part of an eager public, or of greater inconvenience to the authorities. I believe I mentioned to you in a recent letter that the Court Room contains sitting accommodations for only about 200 persons. How many do you think were the applications for admission? Close upon 33,000, nearly 18,000 of which were addressed to the President of the Court, M. THEVENIN. I regret to say that the greater part of them were made by persons belonging to the upper classes of society, many of them ladies. Some of the individuals who were lucky enough to obtain tickets turned them to profitable account, as much as a thousand francs having on several instances been offered and taken for them. The prisoner entered the Court Room escorted by his jailers, and some soldiers belonging to the Gardes de Paris. The audience immediately rose to their feet, so great was their anxiety to get a sight of him. His slight and almost boyish appearance astonished every one. But a close inspection showed that the upper part of the face is the only redeeming portion of it, the forehead being good though rather too prominent. The ears are immense, the chin square and massive, the mouth wide and the upper lip drawn up and showing the teeth like one of the inferior animals. The comparison is still further borne out by the appearance of the hands and feet. The fingers of the former are twisted and claw-like, the thumbs being disproportionately long. The feet spread like those of an ape, and are also out of all proportion. Although the figure is small, it impresses one at once with an idea of extraordinary strength and agility. Were M. DU CHAILLU to have an opportunity of examining TRAUPMANN anatomically, I am satisfied that he would find a close affinity between him and his friends the gorillas. On a table placed in the hemicycle of the Court were deposited the various articles that were to be introduced as evidence, (*pieces à conviction*,) the bloody clothes, &c.

The examination of the accused commenced about 11 o'clock. After he had taken his place, the Registrar, M. COMMERSON, rose and read the *acte d'accusation*. The indictment is a voluminous document, which gives a complete narrative of the various murders and all the facts which the subsequent investigation has brought to light. After it had been read, TRAUPMANN was examined:

EXAMINATION OF TRAUPMANN.

COURT—You were born on the 5th of October, 1849, at Cernay. You were therefore twenty years of age on the 5th of October last. In reality you were born at Burstadts. Since 1850 you have been living at Cernay. You were the last child of your family. Your father is a mechanician. It seems that your father's business gave you trouble and that you were greatly grieved about it. With regard to yourself, personally, you were intelligent, skillful in your business as a mechanic, but the spoiled child of your mother. The witnesses say that she forgave you everything. You were at the primary school until you were fourteen, then you entered your father's workshop at Cernay. Since your childhood you have been gloomy, but little communicative, and manifesting in everything and everywhere an intense desire to become rich. You were in the habit of saying you wanted to become wealthy by any means. But this is not all. You were violent. One day you were working with your brother EDMUND. You armed yourself with a hammer in consequence of a trifling dispute which you had with him, and you struck him with it on the forehead. He was covered with blood, and a witness of the scene made this terrible observation to you: "You are another Cain."

TRAUPMANN—I did not do that. I only threatened him.

COURT—In 1868 your father went into partnership with a man named KAMBLY. Their business did not prosper. In December, 1868, he sent you to Paris to mount the machines which had been made by him. You found in Paris a countryman of yours named SAAL. You had relations with him when you lodged at Pantin. You lived alone. Nevertheless the young men, ARON and GASPARD KAMBLY, sometimes walked out with you, and you did not conceal from them your sentiments of intense ambition. You returned to Cernay immediately and worked at your father's. He sent you again to a distance—to Roubaix—to mount his patent spindles for spinning cotton.

PRISONER—He did.

COURT—Well, at Roubaix there lived in the rue de l'Alouette a family which is now extinct—the KINCK family. I have got to speak to you of them, and to evoke here those painful souvenirs. The head of that family, JEAN KINCK, was your countryman. He had preserved a warm affection for Alsace, where he was born. He had a small property at Buhl. You were the confidant of his aspirations and of his hopes.

PRISONER—I was, Monsieur le President.

COURT—He had six children by his marriage with Mme. KINCK, who before her marriage was HORTENSE ROUSSEL. The marriage was contracted in 1852. These children were named: 1. GUSTAVE LOUIS JOSEPH, born 1853. 2. EMILE LOUIS, born on the 21st of August, 1856. 3. HENRY JOSEPH, born on the 15th of April, 1859. 4. ACHILLE LOUIS, born on the 31st of December, 1861. 5. ALFRED LOUIS, born on the 31st of December, 1861. 5. ALFRED LOUIS, born on the 24th of October, 1863. 6. MARIE HORTENSE, born on the 3d of August, 1867. JEAN KINCK was a workman who had arrived at an easy position by his industry and good conduct. He was a good family man, intelligent, laborious and honest. He had three houses at Roubaix, a property at Buhl and excellent credit on the market. His fortune was estimated at from 90,000 to 100,000 francs. The family was an honest and happy one, and there came a homicidal hand which destroyed it.

The accused made no reply.

COURT—Well, you made the acquaintance of KINCK?

PRISONER—He was presented to me by a countryman of mine, a man named LOUN, at the inn of the woman MERLIN.

COURT—Yes, and it was remarked at that inn that you both conversed apart in a corner in German, and as if desiring to avoid being overheard.

PRISONER—He was speaking to me about false money.

COURT—Ah! you are now approaching that subject. Well, tell us what passed between you?

PRISONER—One day I went up to my room and spoke to KINCK about the false money that was being manufactured in Alsace. He desired to see how it was done, and said to me that if there was anything to be made by it he would furnish the money for the manufacture of good machines. It was then agreed that he was to go with me to see my accomplices in Alsace.

COURT—KINCK was represented as a good, weak man, easy to dominate. He was to have gone to revisit his country with you, and increase without his wife knowing it, his small property. It was agreed before your departure for Roubiax, that he would go and join you at Bollwiller.

PRISONER—Yes, he was to come with me and examine into the counterfeit money affair. Unfortunately he came, and on the road he was bewitched (*ensorcelé*.)

COURT—We are coming to that. You wrote to him from Cernay, and he went to Bollwiller. He had relatives at Guebwiller, and he desired to pay them a visit. At what time did you arrive at Cernay? the 19th?

PRISONER—No, the 20th.

COURT—That is true, it was the 20th of August. You were grieved on arriving, at the precarious situation of your father. He was on the lookout for you. It was then that you conceived your odious plan. On the 21st August you wrote to KINCK the letter which was seized on the 30th of September. It was the first act of your correspondence, the first manœuvre of what I call your strategy. You gave a rendezvous to the elder KINCK.

PRISONER—I asked him to come to Alsace, because he knew that there were machines there for manufacturing counterfeit money.

COURT—KINCK responded to your summons and left Roubaix on the 24th of August. We shall show the informations following you step by step. He took with him 300 or 400 francs checks, detached from the check book of the commercial house of DECROIX, VERNIER, VERLEY & Co., of Roubaix, a gold watch and some packages. He did not take much with him, as you perceive. He arrived on the 25th of August at Bollwiller, at 11 o'clock in the morning. You received him at the station?

PRISONER—I did.

COURT—You got into an omnibus with him?

PRISONER—I did.

COURT—After that, what did you do?

PRISONER—We went to Soultz.

COURT—And what was done with the two traveling bags and the hat box?

PRISONER—JEAN KINCK deposited them in the omnibus office.

COURT—At what hour was that?

PRISONER—In the afternoon.

COURT—You breakfasted at Soultz?

PRISONER—We went together as far as Wattwiller. We entered the *auberge* of the *Cheval Blanc*.

COURT—What did you do there?

PRISONER—We drank and took a bottle with us to use on the road. We walked towards Wattwiller, and when we reached a small road we found my three accomplices. We walked together. On arriving at a certain distance one of my accomplices, who had taken the bottle from my hands, gave it to KINCK to drink from, and he dropped down immediately.

COURT—That is, in fact, the system of defence to which you have latterly resorted. It is your latest version. How many accomplices had you?

PRISONER—There were three.

COURT—Who furnished the poison to the man who administered it?

PRISONER—I did.

COURT—Who composed it?

PRISONER—It was I.

COURT—Who buried the body of JEAN KINCK?

PRISONER—One of my accomplices.

COURT—That is, I repeat, your last version. Up to the 13th of November you held a different language. You said at first that you were separated at Wattwiller, and that you had not again seen the unfortunate man KINCK. The Juges d'Instruction objected to this, that there had been seized on you the articles which had belonged to him—the checks, watch, &c. You replied that he had given them to you, and that as regarded the checks and the letters, it was he who had made you write them. At this date, the 13th of November, you asked to see the Procureur Imperial, and you declared to him that you had lied up to that time, and that it was you alone who had assassinated JEAN KINCK.

COURT—You recollect having declared all this to the Procureur Imperial?

PRISONER—I do.

COURT—You lied then?

PRISONER—Yes, Monsieur le President. I lied. [Sensation in Court. The answer of the prisoner was delivered in the coolest and most phlegmatic manner.]

COURT—Search was made for the body of JEAN KINCK, and at last, on the 24th of November, (on your indications, I should state,) the body was discovered. At a distance of 2,500 metres from Wattwiller, near Uffholtz, there exists a mountain covered with trees—the Wattwiller Mountain—which is crowned by the ruins of the Chateau of Herrenfluch. On leaving Wattwiller one enters the mountain path. It was there, at the foot of the chateau, that KINCK was buried. On the 24th of November, a writ server passing that way, discovered a shred of linen and shoes protruding from the soil. The body was discovered, it was uncovered in the trench and was recognized by the relatives of KINCK. It was really him?

PRISONER—It was, Monsieur le President.

COURT—No trace of violence or effusion of blood was found on him. The experts who examined it on the 28th of November say that death must have occurred several months previous.

PRISONER—It was I who told of and discovered the spot where the body was found. I had also buried the pocketbook. [In uttering these words the prisoner showed some excitement.]

COURT—Oh! we shall come to the pocket book. Well, you speak of accomplices. How did you become acquainted with them?

PRISONER—On the evening of the 15th of August, 1868, I detected some young men from Cernay in the act of stealing. On seeing me they took to flight. I had recognized the youngest. I wrote to him, and he was afraid that I would inform on him. That is the way in which I came to know my accomplices.

COURT—Who were they? [Here a profound silence followed in the Court, and all eyes were turned on TRAUPMANN.]

PRISONER—They were from Mulhouse.

COURT—What were their names?

PRISONER—I do not want to tell them. [Sensation in the Court. The accused preserves all his coolness.]

COURT—You do not want to tell them. You contented yourself, in fact, with pretending before the Juge d'Instruction that the first of them was aged 40, the second 32, and the third scarcely 26. Your attitude is very singular, and your new system of defence a very strange one.

PRISONER—[Eagerly, and not without a certain degree of concentrated violence,] I have given sufficient proofs. I have my own reasons for not telling the names, and for not denouncing them. Search might have been made with the indications that I furnished.

COURT—You refuse to denounce your accomplices?

PRISONER—They might have been found, I repeat.

COURT—In the communes of Cernay, Ollwiller, Bollwiller, Inaisheim, Wattwiller, Lutterbach, in the whole of your country, in fact can you name any person who has seen those pretended accomplices?

PRISONER—I don't want to indicate them. (After a pause.) Why has not the pocket book been sought for? Is it for the purpose of maintaining that I alone am guilty?

COURT—Did those three individuals take anything belonging to JEAN KINCK?

PRISONER—I had received a letter from KINCK apprising me of his arrival for the purpose of selling the counterfeit money manufactured. He was to bring money with him. My accomplices told me to go and wait for him at Bollwiller and to conduct him into the woods. They were to meet us there and to rob him.

COURT—Who filled the checks, for you did not find the money on which you reckoned?

PRISONER—It was I.

COURT—But tell us, did those accomplices take nothing for themselves.

The prisoner made no reply.

COURT—And you alone take possession of the checks the chain, the watch and the papers. This is inadmissible in your system of defence. Besides, you only sustain what you declared on the 28th of last November. I shall read certain passages of your declarations to the jury to that effect.

The Court read the papers, to the spirit of which all needed reference is made in the subsequent cross-questioning.

The PRESIDENT—You persist to-day in this version, but I am obliged to tell you that everything proves that JEAN KINCK was poisoned with prussic acid by you alone.

PRISONER—No, I did not do it alone; I gave the indications for finding, buried five inches under ground, between Cernay and Steinback, a pocket book wrapped in a red checked handkerchief of JEAN KINCK'S.

COURT—Let us talk of this pocket book since you insist upon it. You said the 1st December, in an interrogatory, "One of my accomplices handed me the pocket book of JEAN KINCK."

PRISONER—Yes; and in this pocket book are the letters of JEAN KINCK.

COURT—You add indeed in this interrogatory that this is the proof that JEAN KINCK came to find you in Alsace, to carry out his project of coining counterfeit money? According to your account, we shall also find there the names of your accomplices?

PRISONER—Yes, this is true, (with animation.) They may take my life, if they want to; I am very guilty, but I say that I am not the only one, and they cannot say that I am the only one, when they have no proof to the contrary. If you cannot find this pocketbook you can then tell me that I have lied.

COURT—A perquisition has been directed, according to your indications, to the place where you pretend you put the pocketbook, and all researches have been vain. Why do you refuse to give the name of your pretended accomplices? What is your interest in refusing to make them known to justice? Besides, since you give pretended indications for finding this pocketbook, in which are the names of your accomplices, you have no interest if the pocketbook should be found in not naming them.

PRISONER—I cannot.

COURT—All that looks like a tale made up, and it is very hard to accept as serious. At Cernay you occupied yourself with chemical preparations, in retorts, in alembics; you distilled various substances, and on this occasion, to a witness who questioned you, you replied one day that it was possible to distil certain substances so that a single drop dropped on the tongue would produce instantaneous death. You prepared the prussic acid with which KINCK, father, was poisoned?

PRISONER—Yes; I manufactured it with Prussian yellow, sulphuric acid and water.

COURT—The first experiments of the analysis gave a negative result; it was not sufficient to discover prussic acid in the body of the unfortunate KINCK; but Mr. ROUSSIN, the analytical chemist, by the aid of a very ingenious process, which does honor to science, has succeeded in obtaining a precipitate which reveals the traces of prussic acid in the stomach. I repeat, then, that you alone poisoned KINCK, father. Afterwards you arranged the first acts of your infernal project. You took the name of your victim, you thought of imitating his signature, and you corresponded with the wife and children. You signed the check of 5,500 francs with the name of JEAN KINCK!

PRISONER—Yes, it was I.

COURT—Was it of your own accord that you signed it?

PRISONER—We were all together, my accomplices and myself.

COURT—You said in the first examination that one of your accomplices ordered you to do it.

PRISONER—That is true.

COURT—I do not present you this receipt; you admit that you made it out.

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—You then sent a letter to Mme. KINCK, signing the name of her husband, to obtain the money coming from this check.

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—In reply you received a telegram.

PRISONER—No.

COURT—This telegram was seized at the post. You received a letter bearing the date of the 28th of August, announcing to you the sending to the Post Office at Guebwiller the 5,500 francs, and the 29th the whole sum arrived at the office.

PRISONER—I went to receive it.

COURT—What did you say to the Postmaster to induce him to give you the money?

PRISONER—I said that I was JEAN KINCK. I showed him the papers which I had received from my accomplices.

COURT—The Postmaster hesitated and then refused. What did you then say?

PRISONER—That I was the son of JEAN KINCK.

COURT—The Postmaster then asked you for an order; what did you do.

PRISONER—I made out an order.

COURT—Then you again went to the Post Office on the 2d of September; renewed refusal from the Postmaster.

PRISONER—Yes, because the signature was not legalized.

COURT—Then you receive the legalized document; you return to the Post Office; you say to the Postmaster that there is no longer any reason why he should not pay you money. Happily, the Postmaster's suspicions are aroused; he sends for a lady from Roubaix, a relative of the KINCK family, Mme. LOEW, who says that you are not the son of JEAN KINCK; the Postmaster often have threatened to arrest you, refused to pay you.

PRISONER—This is true.

COURT—What did you do afterwards?

PRISONER—I gave the letter to Mme. KINCK myself at Roubaix.

COURT—You reach Roubaix the 4th of September; you stop at the house of Mme. KINCK; you give her the necessary instructions for getting the 5,500 francs from Guebmiller, and tell her to come to Paris within a short time. Was it entirely your own idea to write this letter?

PRISONER—Yes; it was to my interest that the wife should disappear as long as JEAN KINCK was dead.

COURT—Yes, you said so in your examination.

PRISONER—I said that I wished the KINCKS to come to Paris. I knew that they would be assassinated there. [Sensation.]

COURT—"Very well, I add this avowal to what you said in your examination, when you declared that you intended to assassinate them yourself. Returned to Paris, you made out an order in the name of JEAN KINCK, you signed it, then you sent to Roubaix with an explanatory letter, in which you say that GUSTAVE, after receiving the 5,500 francs, must come and join his father. Everything seemed to go on as you wished concerning the 5,500 francs; you return to the hotel of the Chemin du Fer du Nord, you pursued a double end! First—To get GUSTAVE to draw the 5,500 francs and bring them to you! Second—To bring the KINCK family to Paris, and you arranged matters so that they should take place in regular succession. Is this true?"

PRISONER—"Yes."

COURT—Let us look into how you acted in order to keep up in the mind of the family the idea that poor KINCK was living in Paris. You write a first letter, in which, better to deceive Mme. KINCK, you speak to her in the name of JEAN KINCK, of one of her children, sick at the time. GUSTAVE, however, was gone from Roubaix; he reached Guebwiller the same day; he goes to the office; the Postmaster refuses to give him the money without an order. GUSTAVE KINCK, sends you a dispatch in which he tells you to send him the order as soon as possible. TRAUPMANN, you received this dispatch?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—At this time, having spent all the money you had left, you sold the watch of JEAN KINCK to a M. DURAND, jeweler, in Paris, and you obtained the money for it?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—GUSTAVE writes then to ask you if he must send the money to Paris, or if he would bring it to you. You received this letter?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—This is your correspondence up to the 10th September. However, on the 11th you receive a letter from EMILE KINCK; this letter is full of presentiments; he writes to you believing that he is writing to his father: "Mamma is very uneasy; she does not want to come to Paris." Seeing that Mme. KINCK hesitates, you write to her on the 12th September to reassure her and decide her, knowing that she must be astonished at the style of your letters.

COURT—Thus, I was right in saying a short time since, that there never was a more infernal conception carried out with greater perseverance. GUSTAVE was to arrive on Tuesday, the family on Thursday; never more odious premeditation was developed with greater cynicism. The 13th of September, you take a late rest, you go with one, AROU, to a ball at St. Cloud. The 15th of September, you get a letter which must have greatly disconcerted you. It was a notice from GUSTAVE who had not received the order, you reply by a new telegram in which you say that the order has been for a long time at Roubaix. But your plans were defeated. GUSTAVE could not get the money; he would not come to Paris on Tuesday, and the KINCK family was to arrive on Thursday. It was necessary to countermand the departure of the family, so you write to Roubaix for Mme. KINCK to retard her journey and to let GUSTAVE know. It was then that GUSTAVE, discouraged, sends from Guebwiller, the 16th September, the following telegram:

JEAN KINCK, Hotel du Chemin du Fer du Nord: I arrive to-morrow, 5:20 in the morning.

By a fatal coincidence he missed the train, and arrived in the evening. What did you do then?

PRISONER—I was at the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord when GUSTAVE arrived; we went to the hotel; I made him write to his mother to come the 19th September, and then I went with him to Pantin; my accomplices were at the station; one of them, the oldest, struck GUSTAVE KINCK and killed him.

COURT—Which is that accomplice—doubtless the same who killed the father?

PRISONER—No, that one staid at Mulhouse; it was another.

COURT—The 22d, you declared to the Juge d'Instruction that you went with GUSTAVE on foot to Pantin; "when we reached there," you added, "I armed myself with a table knife, bought the day before, and struck him a blow in the breast; he fell, face uppermost, without a word." You then struck him six times in the back; you left the knife in one of these wounds?

PRISONER—Yes, I declared that to the Juge d'Instruction.

COURT—You searched the body after you had killed him?

PRISONER—No.

COURT—You declared in the same interrogatory that you took his gold watch and tortoise shell comb in a little case.

PRISONER—I did not stay for three weeks in Paris without a comb.

COURT—Papers belonging to GUSTAVE KINCK have been found in your possession. Did you not call at a hardware store in Rue Bourdaloue?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—You bought a shovel there; it is there. (This shovel is handed to the accused, who recognized it.) You bought, besides that, a pickaxe at DAVAL'S, at La Villete; it is a sort of cutting hammer. Was it you who bought them?

PRISONER—Yes, I handed them to my accomplices, who carried them as far as Pantin.

COURT—They served to dig the grave of poor GUSTAVE. A traveler who made the journey with him to Paris has testified to the sentiments of happiness which the unhappy boy expressed at the idea of seeing his father, and during that time you were digging his grave. And it was in obedience to these mysterious accomplices that you made these purchases, and that you took GUSTAVE'S watch and these other objects after the murder? I must remind you that in your interrogatory of the 27th of September you pretended that JEAN KINCK had given them to you. See, how treacherous your imagination is; at that time it was, according to your statement, KINCK who had killed his son. How, then, can we believe you when you speak of accomplices. Did you state on the 27th of September that it was JEAN KINCK who had given you these articles?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—You told a falsehood, then?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—You know that the body of GUSTAVE KINCK, when dug up on the 26th of September, was in a state of complete decomposition—he had been murdered six or eight days before. A wound was seen at the back of the neck, one on the back, one on the right shoulder, two on the left shoulder, and finally two traversing the breast, one had penetrated to the heart, and the knife had remained in the other, broken under the violence of the blow. That knife was the one that you bought the day before.

PRISONER—No. I had not bought any knife.

COURT—Whence came this knife, then?

PRISONER—One of my accomplices had it.

COURT—You dug the trench on the very day of the arrival of GUSTAVE?

PRISONER—No.

COURT—It was your accomplice, then, who did it?

PRISONER—Yes; I was not there.

COURT—What were you doing at the time?

PRISONER—I do not know what I was doing; I had gone back to Paris.

COURT—You were not present at the murder of GUSTAVE?

PRISONER—Yes, I was there, but did not do anything.

COURT—Who gave you the watch?

PRISONER—The accomplice who killed GUSTAVE gave it to me.

COURT—He must be a curious accomplice who, after the murder, gives you the papers, the watch and the comb of the victim. The day after the murder you wrote a letter to your family, in which I find these words: "My affairs are going on well." To return to the KINCK family. On the 17th of September, before killing him, you made GUSTAVE KINCK write the following letter to his mother:

17th September.

I have just arrived at Paris. You must come here. Leave Roubaix Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Lille at 4:18 P. M., second class. Take all the papers.

GUSTAVE.

In consequence of this letter Mme. KINCK hastened to make preparations for her departure, and on your part you made the purchases necessary for your projects. The implements that had served for the murder of GUSTAVE were not sufficiently strong for the work that remained to be done. Then you bought a stronger shovel and pickax at a hardware store in the Rue d'Allemagne. It was you who purchased these articles?

PRISONER—Yes, Mr. President, at the instigation of one of my accomplices.

COURT—You went at 8 o'clock to hide these implements at Pantin, and you carried the shovel and the pickax?

PRISONER—No.

COURT—It was not you?

PRISONER—It was I who bought them, but I gave them directly afterwards to my accomplices.

COURT—And you knew the purpose for which these implements were intended?

PRISONER—I did.

COURT—Mme. KINCK had with her title deeds, bank notes and papers, besides a sum of 500 to 600 francs in cash. She arrives at Paris at 10 in the evening. She goes to the Hotel du Chemin de Fer du Nord and asks for JEAN KINCK, her husband. He is not there. She is not surprised at that, after the letter announcing that he was to go that day to Fontainebleau. She goes and waits for him at the station. You arrived at 11 o'clock?

PRISONER—Yes, Mr. President.

COURT—You saw her with her children?

PRISONER—Yes, and I told her that I was going to conduct her to her husband, and we stepped into a cab.

COURT—You knew Pantin?

PRISONER—Yes, since I have been living at the Chemin-Vert.

COURT—You told her that her husband had bought a house at Pantin, and that you were going to take her there. What happened after that.

PRISONER—After that? I arrived at the Quatre-Chemins and stopped the vehicle. I then descended and brought Mme. KINCK and the two little children to the spot where my accomplices were. The tallest of them struck the woman with the knife, and the others held the children. They were stabbed afterwards with the knife. I did not wish them to be killed, and it was in trying to take the knife away from one of my accomplices that I broke the blade and cut myself. I went afterwards to fetch the other children, and brought them to the place where they were killed.

This statement, during which the audience held their breath, was heard only with difficulty owing to the defective pronunciation of the prisoner, and the low tone of his voice. Still he delivered it with assurance, turning his back to the public, and fixing his eyes on the bar of the Court. His two long hands rested on the balustrade, and his profile only was visible.

COURT—I am going to read the declarations, in which, giving in detail the statements you have just made, you explain the manœuvres of your pretended accomplices. The gentlemen of the jury will know how to appreciate them.

The Court reads the alleged "confessions."

COURT—TROPPMANN, this is what you stated on the 25th of November; is it true?"

Prisoner—Yes, Mr. President, it is true."

COURT—Well, all your previous interrogatories are in contradiction with this inadmissible version. I speak not only of the first interrogatories, in which you accused JEAN and GUSTAVE KINCK, and declared that they were your accomplices. I speak of the details that you have furnished in the confessions you made on the 13th of November.

Mr. Clerk, please show to the gentlemen of the jury the plans that have been taken representing the plain of Pantin. We are about to suspend the audience for a short time.

It was now about 2:30 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the hearing of the case was resumed. TROPPMANN, when brought back by his jailors, appeared to be in much better spirits than he appeared in a few hours before, when he first made his appearance in Court.

COURT—We had arrived at the sextuple assassination of the night from the 19th to the 20th of September. According to your statements you had only been an instrument and a passive witness. Just as the Court took its recess I was about to remind you of your declarations of the 25th and 28th November, in which you made complete confessions; you had made the mother and the two smallest children, HORTENSE and ALFRED, descend, the mother walked by the side of you carrying the little girl. Is this true?

PRISONER—Yes, Mr. President. I made that statement.

COURT—But now you want to say that this is not true."

PRISONER—Oh yes, it is.

COURT—The three other children had remained in the carriage. You conduct the mother and the two children to the trench. The plain is deserted. You arrived at the spot, and there, according to your declarations of the 13th November, you attacked the mother with a knife, you stabbed her twenty-five or thirty times; you have confessed to have struck ALFRED with the same knife as that with which you stabbed his mother. This is the only child who bore traces of cuts on his hands, and he seemed to have wanted to protect himself by a movement of instinctive defence. You continue to stab, the blade breaks; this knife is upon yonder table. As regarding HORTENSE, you broke her head with this pick-ax bought at BELLANGER'S. Is not all this true?

PRISONER—It is not true.

COURT—How do you suppose we can believe you to-day after all the falsehoods and variations to which you own? You declared all these facts spontaneously, and you did not speak then of men who had been the principal authors of these atrocities.

PRISONER—I had already on the 25th of November written to M. LACHAUD saying that I had accomplices.

COURT—I continue. Twenty minutes were required to kill the three first victims. You returned. BARDOT, the coachman, saw only you; do you hear, only you. You conduct the three last children to the spot where the body of their mother lay, and there you killed them.

PRISONER—I could not have killed them; they were tall enough to run.

COURT—What you——

PRISONER (the head erect, his two hands on the balustrade, and in a more energetic voice) If you wish to have me declare myself guilty, what do you want me to say? You do not want to hear my explanations. Do you believe that one man could do all this? No. If I took all upon myself at first, it was because I had no means of defending myself. Since then I caused the body of JEAN KINCK to be found and the pocket book may perhaps be found, which will throw a light on the whole matter. You say I am wrong in not denouncing my accomplices. Yes, yes. I have my motives. I prefer death to revealing their names. I cannot, no, I cannot do it. You may find them.

TRAUPMANN'S face changed in expression as he spoke. His eyes were not quite open, the lids drooped a little, but the look was keen and strong. Now and then quitting his ordinary attitude, he raised his arm to support the effect of his words.

COURT—After the death of the three last children you struck them with the pick-ax, and then dug the trench with the implements which you had hidden. Who dug the trench? The same man—the same unknown person?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—The same who had poisoned JEAN KINCK?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—You buried first the woman then the little girl, then EMILE, then three others, you plied on the ground, stamped upon it and retraced the furrows. I repeat to you, nobody will accept your denials in the presence of such complete confessions.

PRISONER—You may say what you like. I have strong motives not to reveal all. You would approve of them yourself, if you could know everything.

COURT—Finally your terminate your dreadful business at 4 o'clock in the morning. Do you wish that I should place your declarations before you? Here is what you write to the Procureur Imperial. Listen, gentlemen of the jury, it is a horrible narrative, but unfortunately everything tends to corroborate its sincerity.

TRAUPMANN'S CONFESSIONS ON NOV. 13.

* * * Mme. KINCK arrived with her children at Paris on the evening of the 19th of September. About 10 o'clock I went to meet her at the station, and told her that I was going to bring her to her husband. We took a cab as far as the Quatre-Cherrins. There I told her to descend, and to leave her children in the carriage, adding that, perhaps, her husband might wish to come back to Paris, and that we might have to take the children back again. But the two smallest ones wanted to follow their mother, and then we took together the path across the fields. Mme. KINCK walked in front, carrying her little daughter, her little boy walking by her side. Arrived at a certain distance, I stabbed her from behind with a table knife. She never uttered a sound. I do not recollect whether she fell on the spot; I only remember having struck her several times, without being able to be more precise. I then stabbed the children, first the little girl, then the little boy; they never uttered a cry. Then I went to fetch the other three children. Before arriving at the spot where the bodies lay I stopped them, and brought them along one after the other. I made the first boy put a handkerchief around his neck under some pretence or other, and with his handkerchief I strangled him, when we arrived by the body of the mother. Neither did he utter a cry. Then I went to fetch the second, then the third, strangling them in the same manner as the first. After the death of the three children I struck them with the pickax so as to disfigure them. I do not remember having struck the mother and the two younger children in the same manner. I did not search their pockets, but dug a trench directly with a second shovel and pickax which I had bought and hidden beforehand in the field, and placed the bodies in it. It might have been 4 o'clock in the morning when I had finished. I had killed the elder KINCK to get possession of the money which he had told me he had at his bankers, and which was payable to order on demand. I proposed writing this order, forging the signature of JEAN KINCK. After he had been murdered it was a sort of necessity for me to kill the members of his family, since everybody knew that JEAN KINCK had come to see me at my native village. Now you know the entire truth.

The reading of this document produced a profound impression. The prisoner listened to it calmly, and without making a single movement.

COURT—You hear, you finished by saying that, KINCK being dead, it was a necessity for you to exterminate his family.

PRISONER—No, it was not at all necessary to assassinate the little children. If I had been alone, this would not have happened. I would have left them on the road and that would have been all. What could the two little ones do to me? (becoming more and more excited.) No, they were with me, and but for them I should have returned to my family, I should have taken my papers and gone to Germany. Do you believe that but for my accomplices I would have remained quietly at Havre for two days?

COURT—Scientific men declare that the number and nature of the wounds prove that the blows had been struck with a frightful rapidity; all tends to prove that there was no resistance, no struggle. The bodies and the soil have been examined and, excepting the wounds of little ALFRED, no traces of a struggle were found on the ground nor on the bodies.

PRISONER—Well, this is another proof that I could not have done it alone. What? could I alone have acted so quick and so easily?

The President read the depositions of the surgeons as to the bodies of the victims.

PRISONER—(Pointing to the implements deposited upon the table) I should like to see the man who would handle this pickax so easily as that. It was I who did it all.

COURT—You have been examined by the doctors; they declared that you were slim and weak in appearance, but that you were possessed of a remarkable agility, and that your hand was capable of extreme power at a given moment. Under a delicate exterior, you hide great nervous and muscular strength. Once more, TROPPMANN, do you withdraw your confessions of the 13th of November?

PRISONER—Yes. I had not told all the truth.

COURT—After the murder of Madame KINCK and her children, you entered your hotel in the morning. You were covered with blood, so that the sleeve of your shirt on the right arm was crimson from the cuffs to the neck.

PRISONER—That is true, it was my blood. [Murmurs.]

COURT—They were the marks of your crime.

PRISONER (coldly)—I had my trowsers pocket full of blood also, simply because I had kept my hand in it.

COURT—The little basket of Mme. KINCK was found in your room? You took it there?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—How much did it contain?

PRISONER—450 francs.

COURT—Papers belonging to Mme. KINCK, especially bills to order, were also found in your room. Whence came these papers?

PRISONER—From the basket.

COURT—Who gave you these papers?

PRISONER—I took them.

COURT—Then it was not an accomplice who gave them to you?

PRISONER—No; I took them on the road; they had fallen on the ground.

COURT—At what time did you leave Paris?

PRISONER—On the 20th of September, at 4 in the evening.

COURT—You arrived the same evening at Havre. You stopped at the Hotel Perigord, dressed in a white blouse that you had bought at Paris. You wanted to embark?

PRISONER—Yes, for America.

COURT—You went to the passage office?

PRISONER—Yes.

COURT—At what office?

PRISONER—I do not know the names.

COURT—Well, it was at Havre where you awaited those so much talked of accomplices?

PRISONER—Yes, I was with one of them.

COURT—You were with one of them at Havre?

PRISONER—Yes, a witness saw him in my company.

COURT—No doubt you want to speak of TOURSON. But he has not said that. You were alone at your hotel, TROPPMANN?

PRISONER—We left each other at the station.

COURT—You did not tell anything to TOURSON about that companion?

PRISONER—Do you think that I am stupid enough to ruin myself in that fashion? I could not speak of it without betraying myself.

COURT—Finally, on the 23d September, you were still at Havre. A gendarme looks at you, and you lower your eyes immediately, and tremble involuntarily. He asks you for your papers. You have none. He conducts you to the Procureur Imperial. On the road he asks you where you come from. "From Roubaix," was your reply. He retorts: "Did you not come by the way of Pantin?" These words sound terrible to you; you nearly fall down, and then a little further, profiting by a carriage obstruction, you throw yourself into the water. A courageous man, the calker HANGUEL struggles against the flood and against you, and draws you out.

PRISONER—I did not want to kill myself. I had lost my senses. There was no very great courage on the part of that man.

COURT—Where you see no very great courage I see heroism. You were carried to the hospital; the papers of the elder KINCK were found on you, as also his title deeds, his correspondence, his pocketbook and two silver watches.

PRISONER—No, a silver and a gold watch.

COURT—That is right; the golden one was GUSTAVE'S. You were in possession of 210 francs in five-franc pieces; scratches and a cut were noticed on your hand. The heaviest charges were brought against you immediately. At Paris you were brought to the Morgue, where the bodies of your victims were shown to you; you stood unmoved. Since then you have invented all sorts of monstrous fables, then finally confessed all. To-day you withdraw your confessions. The gentlemen of the jury will appreciate these facts.

The President then summed up in a few words the successive acts of TRAUPMANN, indicating the logical chain that connected them, from the letter written to JEAN KINCK, to induce him to go to Alsace, up to the last assassination at Pantin. He terminated by asking the prisoner: "TRAUPMANN, do you wish to make a more complete confession?

PRISONER (coldly)—I made a complete confession to-day.

This concluded the prisoner's interrogatory. TRAUPMANN remains stolid and indifferent, never turning towards the public. He looks hypocritically mild, but he holds his head high.

COURT—Let us hear the witnesses.

THE WITNESSES.

The examination of the witnesses was then proceeded with. M. CORREAUX, Commissary of Police at Roubaix, LOUIS SAAL, Superintendent of the Professions and School of Mulhouse, where TROPPMANN was educated, GASPARD STUCK, a fellow-workman of the prisoner, CLARA CONSTANCE KINCK, sister of the unfortunate head of the KINCK family, and several other persons were examined without any results of importance. At the close of the first day, TROPPMANN, although visibly fatigued, pushed for the door with great vivacity, jumping over the benches in his way.

On arriving at the Prison of the Conciergerie, he was met by the guard, especially detached to watch him.

"How goes it?" asked the guard.

"Ah!" replied TROPPMAN, "my head is quite upset. The President puzzled me somewhat; he made me say a great deal more than I intended, but I puzzled him in return, I answer for it, with the pocket-book."

"Are you greatly wearied?" asked the guard.

"Well, yes, just think: eight hours of it! Listening, speaking, standing up! Perhaps I spoke too much!"

"Did you confess?"

"No."

"You ought; that would produce a great effect."

"Well, I shall see."

He then asked for something to eat, and took half a fowl, potatoes, some celery, and a cup of coffee. When about to go to bed, he said, "I should not ask for anything better than to avow all—but I am not alone."

Closing Scenes—The Death Sentence.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869.

The trial ended to-day. After the Procureur-General had made a powerful speech against the prisoner, MAITRE LACHAUD spoke in defence of him. TRAUPMANN, he said, never had a youth like that of other men. Gloomy, taciturn, preoccupied with the future, he was heard to say at Rambly, "If I could only gain five hundred thousand francs!" He thought of nothing but the means of improving his situation and that of his family, and his whole mind was perpetually bent on this object. He chose the most gloomy novels. There was one for which he had a special predilection, and the man who reads but one novel must be a man with one fixed idea. But in the midst of this mental disorder, one spot in his heart remained pure—his love for his mother. You have asked that he should shed tears over this affair. You need but to name his mother! (The accused immediately began to weep and sob, but his tears did not seem to excite the sympathy of the audience. Some ladies were heard to say, "What an actor." TRAUPMANN hung his head and disappeared in the dock.) Even after having committed the crime in the forest of Herrenflug, he thought on his mother and on his family wanting bread, and before his flight he left 100 francs for his mother. I will not follow M. le Procureur-Général into the terrible details of so many crimes; my defence is to show that this man had accomplices. This young man has become a prey to one of those terrible mental disorders which render the individual irresponsible. His crime is written in the *Wandering Jew*. TRAUPMANN has been impressed by the episode of the family of RENNEPONT, and the robbery of two millions from them. Men of science all over the world have had their attention directed to this young man. One of them said but yesterday, "Look at his attitude, look at his arms; there is something of the mad bull in him." If, then, there is so much of the wild beast in him, he is to be muzzled, not put to death. (Murmurs.) There are several implicated in this crime, and the accused, for his part, is a great criminal. In a pamphlet, which will be published after this trial, Dr. AMEDEE BERTRAND, the celebrated authority in mental disorders, does not hesitate to say that this man is mad. Our English neighbors have a department in their lunatic asylums set apart for criminal lunatics. There have been three would-be regicides in England, and they were regarded as criminal lunatics. The English nation would have it that men capable of so great a crime ought to be considered mad. If, then, you believe that TRAUPMANN acted alone, you will certainly ask yourselves what was his responsibility. M. LACHAUD referred to a petition recently presented to the Senate on the subject of the penalty of death, and contended that it was already condemned by the general anxiety to hide the spectacle of an execution from the public. TRAUPMANN, he continued, had written to him but the day before: "If I am condemned to death, I shall appeal. not to gain time, but only to afford to justice the opportunity of discovering my accomplices." In conclusion, he appealed to the jury not to award by their verdict the extreme penalty.

The President began to sum up at 7 P. M. The summing up lasted an hour and three-quarters, during which time TRAUPMANN remained seated in his chair in the same attitude that he had maintained the whole day. At 8:45 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate, and at 9:30 they reentered the Court, and delivered a verdict of guilty on all the counts. On being asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner, with a half-bow, replied, "Nothing." After a long deliberation, the Court pronounced sentence of death, and the audience applauded and clapped hands. TRAUPMANN, who was as pale as death, smiled, saluted, and disappeared, and thus terminated this extraordinary trial. It was remarked during the course of the proceedings, that the ladies who thronged the Court made no secret of the hatred with which the prisoner inspired them, and frequently manifested their feelings in various feminine ways. It is almost needless to say that the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice was crowded this evening with people waiting to hear the finding of the jury, and that the result was hailed in the usual manner.

Demorilization of Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad that your attention, as well as that of Mr. Commissioner WELLS, has been turned to the present demoralized state of labor. You may remember that I called your attention to it more than a year ago, as the most serious feature of our present situation. It enhances the cost of everything we eat and wear, and adds to our enormous rents, besides largely increasing the difficulty in competing with foreign manufacturers.

That the fact exists is well known to all those employing men by the day or week, and to all those having work done who are at all observant. I could furnish you with plenty of facts like the following: Five and a half years ago, a well known firm of painters on the West side of town, painted a house. It took sixty-one days' work at ten hours each—610 hours. The same house painted in the same way a year and a half ago, took one hundred and thirteen days at eight hours each—904 hours, a difference of about 21 per cent. of time.

The causes you assign are not the true ones, for the workmen who get the most pay for the shortest hours, are the most unreasonable and the poorest workmen. Take for example the building line—bricklayers, carpenters, painters and plasterers. Any painter will tell you that, could he employ men out of the street, he could get more work from the veriest greenhorn in a coarse job, such as painting iron railing, for instance, than he could from his best man. Why? Because the greenhorn would have some pride in showing how much he could do, while your society man's pride runs in showing how not to do it.

This comes doubtless from the eight-hour system. Out of a mass of facts I will give but two. During the war machinists were in great demand and had high pay. If a young man came from the country he of course went to work honestly. He was soon tapped on the shoulder, with "see here, this won't do; we don't work so hard here." He stopped to think, but soon was going on the old way, from force of habit. He was again checked at once, and if he did not heed the warning soon found his tools injured or hidden. This soon brought him to terms. Another: To enforce the eight-hour law the painters have kept spies out to prevent men from even entering the shop before 8 A. M. The result is that instead of a workman being on the ground at 6:45, and getting his overalls on, his paint and brushes ready and at his place of work at 8 A. M. he now dare not enter his shop before 8, and gets at work at 8:30 A. M.

These are facts that your reporter can verify at any moment. The result is the driving out of respectable American young men to other employments; they do not wish to be tyranized over by demagogues. Another result is the impossibility of getting the old grade of work at any price.

S.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

Quiet at the Capitol—Committee Meetings—The Gold Investigation—Heavy Claims of the Territories—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Neither branch of Congress was in session to-day, and consequently the Capitol was almost entirely deserted. The only evidence of legislative life about the building was in the three or four Committee rooms where sessions were held, delegations heard, and witnesses examined. The day was mainly devoted by Congressmen to letter writing and what is called "Department work," or, in other words, in attending to their office-holding and office-seeking constituents. The offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy and War Secretaries, were besieged all day by Senators and Representatives. Their presence around the Executive offices was a sad commentary on TRUMBULL'S bill.

THE GOLD SPECULATIONS INVESTIGATION.

The subject of the New-York gold speculations was under investigation to-day by the House Banking and Currency Committee. The witnesses examined were H. M. BENEDICT, President of the National Gold Exchange Bank; JOHN BONNER and WILLIAM HODGSKINS, brokers, and JOHN H. HUK, late cashier of the Tenth National Bank. The members of the Committee have placed themselves and the witnesses under injunctions of secrecy, but enough of the proceedings is known to justify the statement that the Committee has not yet got much below the surface, and that most of the testimony today was in reference to the *modus operandi* of stock operations. It appears that BONNER was not in the Ring, and that BENEDICT told all he knew in his statement, published shortly after the transaction occurred. The Committee will resume the investigation early on Monday morning. To-day's session lasted from 11 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

HEAVY CLAIMS OF THE TERRITORIES.

Some of the Territorial delegates in Congress are engaged in schemes which, if allowed to pass, will take from the Treasury several hundred thousand dollars. The Military Committee of the House has a large number of propositions before it looking to a reimbursement to certain inhabitants of the Territories of large sums of money, alleged to have been lost by the destruction of property in Indian encounters. Utah alone has sent claims of this character here which cover fifteen pounds of paper, and New-Mexico has also put in large demands. The Committee does not appear to favor these operations, and there is not much probability of favorable action on them.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

The subject of the duty on bituminous coal was again considered by the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Some parties from California, interested in maintaining the present duty, argued their side of the question before the Committee.

GENERAL VAN WYCK.

The contested election case of General VAN WYCK was considered this afternoon by the House Election Committee. There does not appear to be much doubt that he will be admitted to his seat.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

The following statement of the expenditures for salaries in the New-Orleans Custom House for the month of August during the past four years is obtained from official sources:

August, 1866, KELLOGG, Collector, $19,091; August, 1867, KELLOGG, Collector, $20,400; August, 1868, PERRY FULLER, Collector, $32,700; August, 1869, CASEY, Collector, $41,667.

The new organization, instituted Jan. 1, proposes an expenditure of $71,865 per annum over and above the old organization. This is not a very rapid reform.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day	$743,487
Shipments.	
To New-York	$100,000
To Boston	100,000
To Philadelphia	75,000
To St. Louis	25,000
To national banks and others	288,425
Total shipments	$588,425
Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	$342,425,0[illegible]0
And for public deposits	18,991,000
Mutilated currency burned during the week	167,280
Total amount burned	19,075,137
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	216,110
Total amount issued therefor	18,005,200
Balance due for mutilated notes	169,937
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,750,837
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	631,100

THE INCOME TAX—IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued an important circular, of which the following is the substance:

> The blank forms for the annual assessments upon incomes of 1869 are now ready for delivery, and the orders for the same should be forwarded at once. If any blanks remain on hand from last year they may be used by changing the dates to correspond with the form for 1870. The value of coin at the close of the year should also be changed. The value in New-York Dec. 31, 1869, was 120. It is advisable to commence assessments immediately in all cases where parties are willing to make returns. If a taxpayer is unwilling to make a return, the assessor cannot make an assessment or enforce any penalty for delinquency until after the 1st day of March. Assistant assessors should be instructed to leave a blank, form 24, with every person who in any probability has a taxable income, and to make a list of the persons with whom blanks are thus left. They should also require all these forms to be returned filled up in detail, subscribed and sworn to; the form prescribed for declaring that a person is not possessed of an income of $1,000, as provided in section 118 of the compilation, is by making and rendering a detailed statement of form 24.

A Panic in the Boston Music Hall.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 15.

A panic occurred in Music Hall last evening which might have resulted seriously. About 9 o'clock, during the exhibition drill of the Montgomery Guards, a seat in the gallery, upon which several persons were standing, gave way, and during the excitement consequent thereupon the cry of fire was wickedly raised. Consternation was at once spread among the vast audience present, which consisted of some 4,000 persons, and a rush was wildly made for the doors. Many persons were knocked down and trodden upon, and several ladies fainted. Fortunately the managers of the Fair and some other persons had the good sense and presence of mind to shout with stentorian voice that the alarm was without any good foundation, and that there was no occasion to apprehend danger. The audience was therefore soon pacified, though not before hundreds rushed out of the building in the wildest dismay. It only needed the panic to have gone a little further to have involved the most frightful consequences. The person who gave the alarm was guilty of an act which he should repent for the rest of his days. It is no fault of his that hundreds of lives were not cruelly sacrificed.

Meteorological Phenomenon in Wisconsin.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 7, 1870.

On Tuesday, the 4th of January, several citizens of Eau Claire and the neighboring towns witnessed the following remarkable meteorological phenomenon: About 10:30 in the evening a light exactly resembling the aurora borealis in its pale milky color, appeared nearly due east, about fifteen or twenty degrees above the horizon. The night was very clear, the stars shining brightly; but the mysterious light came out in a broad circular spot and spread slowly, like the moonlight coming through a cloud, or the reflection of a prairie fire, putting out the stars nearest to it. Pretty soon a similar spot appeared a little to the north of the first one, and rather higher in the heavens. The two melted into one another, but each had a perfectly distinct nucleus, surrounded by a paler halo of white light. They were visible for several hours, shifting but very slightly to the north, and at last melting away as mysteriously as they had first appeared. No plausible explanation of the occurrence has been suggested, for much as these curious lights resembled the aurora borealis in some respects, they were in the wrong quarter of the heavens; and, moreover, had not that moving, circulating and wavering appearance, which, as far as I have noticed, always characterizes auroral displays. Besides, they were purely white, while the northern lights have generally a slightly bluish, red or varying glimmer.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE NEW YEAR'S MESSENGER.

Like the first living leaf of some shed tree,
Which draws unto its heart the risen sun;
Or first-struck chord of harmonies to be,
Whose dulcet steps come stealing one by one!
Or fount that bursts through some decaying root
From whence has passed sweet blossom and sharp thorn;
Alights, love-guided, thy divinest foot,
Hope, on the mountains beautiful of morn!
Though drops the leaf, though stills the chord, though all
The rippling waters of the days flow by,
Though life's sharp thorns should show 'twixt flowers that fall,
Thou art not, Angel! of the forms which die.
Though twelve shrunk moons fall dead upon the land,
Thou, Heavenly-footed Messenger! shalt stand.

ELEANORA LOUISA HERVEY.

—*Athenæum.*

SOUPIR.

Ne jamais la voir ni l'entendre,
Ne jamais tout haut la nommer,
Mais fidèle toujours l'attendre,
Toujours l'aimer.

Ouvrir les bras, et, las d'attendre,
Sur le néant les refermer,
Mais encor, toujours les lui tendre,
Toujours l'aimer.

Ah! ne pouvoir que les lui tendre,
Et dans les pleurs se consumer,
Mais ces pleurs, toujours les répandre,
Toujours l'aimer.

Ne jamais la voir ni l'entendre,
Ne jamais tout haut la nommer,
Mais d'un amour toujours plus tendre,
Toujours l'aimer.

SULLY PRUDHOMME.

—*Macmillan's Magazine, January.*

TACKLING OLD EPHRAIM.

AN INCIDENT ON SURVEY IN CALIFORNIA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GREEN HAND."

In the year 1852, when things were at their busiest in the American gold States, I formed one of the chief Government surveying party engaged in laying out ground from San Francisco Bay to the mountains of the coast range. During that time there were various opportunities of seeing Californian life in a way unknown to most who have described the country; and we enjoyed a great variety of field sport and woodcraft all along. Even round the bay, and throughout the level land of the Contra Costa, or over the settled bottoms about San José, game of every sort fairly swarmed during the Spring season while we were occupied thereabouts. And a better test could not well have been had of it than our survey chain, going ahead over everything, through scrub, chapparal, wild corn or mustard brake. Each of us had a six-shooter in his belt, and it may easily be conceived that when quail, crested partridge or white cranes were started, or perhaps a black-tailed doe hiding to save her fawn, or a couple of huge donkey hares, or a puzzled young antelope, the sport at times tended to drop our duty to Government out of view. Whatever our success in the field—which could not be much with such tools, not to speak of the two sharp surveyors at our head—a pretty good time could generally be had about camp at leisure hours trapping, tracking or fishing. The creeks from the bay abounded in trout, mullet, and the finest salmon in the world, while, moreover, it might so happen that you hooked an alligator-terrapin or a snapping turtle, the play of which would have been a caution to a stay-at-home Britisher.

The wagon and tents were at last settled down in a handy spot by the head of a creek from the hills. The one side commanded a stretch of fine open savannah, by which we had to work back towards the Bay settlements; the other was more broken ground, leading up to the pine barrens and redwood ranges.

One or two of the localities at hand were by no means inviting to look at, by way of neighborhood, and they went by suitable names. There was Guzman's Gulche, as dreary a rift into the solid stone as one could wish to see, with a vein of quartz shining up at the end, remarkably like gold-sign, but quite out of reach. What was more to the point, there was Grizzley Canyon, a dismal hollow of bush and scrub, running off the level into a belt of immense redwoods that shot against the sky. According to the Spanish vacqueroes we met with, it had been formerly noted as a spot where real grizzley bears used to breed, though none had been heard of for years so far down, and the likelihood was that the Survey would make no difference in that respect. However, the Spaniards were known to look upon us with small favor; and when the question came to be about interfering with a regular "Ephraim," as backwoodsmen called the grizzlies, it must be owned there were few among us who considered it in a sporting light. Judge Tracey, the Surveyor, and our compassman, Mr. Higley, were the only members of the party who had been at the mines besides myself; they knew well how the case stood; in fact, that we were much more likely to have to take to tree than a grizzly bear was, if we chanced to meet one. For my own part, I had never happened to see one, even when up the Yuba River. Still, I cannot say I fell short as to this caution on the point; much less could I enter into the hunting view of it that was taken by one or two of our number.

Our special trouble on the low ground was, as formerly, with the wild Spanish cattle. These long-horned, little, dingy-colored savages were here worse than ever, herding over the rich virgin pasture, and ready to charge at all and sundry, if not mounted, the survey appearing beyond all to rile them up. The flags on the measuring-pins set them fairly mad, and whoever chanced to wear a red shirt was particularly marked out, till at times they quite stampeded us off the line, axmen included. Besides the strict orders against meddling with them seriously, there were always enough of idle Spanish vacqueroes scouring about on the watch to pick up a pretext for complaints and lawsuits, which the Government of the new State could not then help attending to; though, so far as concerned our annoyance, the Spaniards took but little pains, seeming rather to relish the sight. This was all very well for Judge Tracey, the Surveyor, who kept a riding horse, and got along comfortably enough when using it. As for our compassman, Mr. Higley, he could make shift with one of the mules; but one morning the case was pushed just too far to be borne. A shaggy-headed bull gave chase to Lettsom and me, and so far from being daunted, would certainly have finished one or the other before there was time to use our Colts, but for the lucky neighborhood of a clump of bush on the open, with a large tree in the midst. We thus dodged him, firing several shots after all with very little effect, till the two axmen came up to our help, and settled the business. Both surveyors, of course, had observed what passed, and, though no Spaniards could have been within view at the time, Mr. Higley rode up with decided instructions to bury the carcase carefully there and then, turfing it up, and on no account meddling with it further. This he waited to see done. The work was then proceeded with as before for the rest of the day, during which some miles were completed; and, as usual, by sundown, we got round to camp, which was still in the old place.

Nothing more had been said of the bull till supper was serving up for the bell-tent, where the surveyors had their quarters, our own meal being all ready at the fire, outside the main-tent. Nor in fact did any one seem to have thought of it again, till the time came for smelling that perpetual salt pork, as we could do through the best fry which our cook could turn out. To tell the truth, not only were camp-stores seldom varied after being so long off from the settlements, but even Uncle Sam's chief staple had begun to get rather rusty for our taste, and that in spite of every attempt to help it out on the part of our two camp-keeping hands, old Tobin, the teamster, and little Andy the cook, who made up the party. Andy was a Malay, and though clever at his own work, a perfect imp for skill at trapping, snaring, and decoying; while our worthy teamster, who came out of New-Orleans, and was of course far above associating pleasantly with aught in the colored connection, at the same time had a touch of the true nigger turn for "possum," always treeing and baiting for odd venison at every chance. There was rather a suspicion among us that the pair occasionally squared their differences behind backs, to the concocting of what Andy called a blind frijole; which in fact often proved too good to be inquired into. Somehow that evening the mess was not so successful; at all events there were sundry discontented remarks, with a pretty plain allusion or two to the prime fresh beef lying "cached" at the moment within reach, under the big oak on the level. However, the night was dark, and the spot some distance off; moreover, the mouth of that ugly-named redwood canyon had to be passed on the way, and after a stiff day's survey all hands seemed to think the treat not worth the pains. The surveyors had no better fare than ourselves; so it was just going to be made the best of, with the prospect of a good pipe at the fire before turning in, when suddenly we missed our Missouri axman, Rufus, from the mess. It turned out he had left before the talk commenced, and, as Billy never failed at his grub, this meant something in his case. The truth was easy to guess, when we brought to mind his wistful looks behind him that day. He had taken his tools along with him, after giving his knife a sly rub of the grindstone, and clearly intended securing some tit-bits for a late roast to his own cheek; indeed, Billy was not the character to think of extra slices for his friends.

He could not have been many minutes gone when, on listening after him behind the tent, we could hear plain enough that the coyotés had been beforehand in the design, evidently likely to save Billy some trouble at shoveling up. Then, in the midst of their noise, off they scattered with a louder yell than before; close upon which we could make out a loud note or two from our axman's voice, apparently giving them a Missouri war-whoop to quicken their flight. It now occurred to our jokey old teamster that the cook and he, both being fresh, might give Master Bill a start in turn, as he well deserved; namely, by setting off quietly across his tracks on a nearer cut over the open. The right bearings they at once got from us. Accordingly away they set at a good rate, the Malay first signifying for our benefit that the supper might perhaps not lose by waiting a little, though the surveyors had got theirs served.

By old Tobin's subsequent account, they steered fair for the clump of bush, with the big tree for a mark against the stars. They soon got there; everything was dark inside, and all quiet except the pattering of the earth on the leaves where Billy's shovel seemed at work, with the grating of his knife, apparently, as he fell closer to. Going up nearer, the teamster caught sight of him through the dusk, hard at it; there he was, sure enough, evidently never dreaming he had been followed, hodging up and down in the hole, and tugging and cutting away like a good one. Tobin then made Andy wait, while he stole softly in behind, flattening his hand to come down sharp upon the fellow, and setting his mouth for a suitable remark in Mr. Higley's style. At the same time he thought he heard something like a husky whisper from aloft, with a rustle out of the tree; and our worthy teamster being as superstitious an old boy as ever was raised on the Mississipi, this "struck him strange" at the moment, as he expressed it. Rufus's manner of handling the meat had caused a horrid notion already as if he began to nuzze at it in the raw; so. with a pretty smart slap on his shoulder, Tobin commenced a speech of his own, by no means inferior to what our compassman would have given, oaths aside. The words stuck in his throat, however, for he found himself turned round with a growl like thunder—his escape being solely due to the depth of the hole, and the other's hands being full at the instant, with his jaws as well. It was no less than an enormous old grizzly that he had tackled in this fashion. As for poor Rufus, he was fast treed overhead, trying for breath to tell how matters stood. Tobin fired one shot at random as he bolted, tumbling over little Andy, who came off after him into camp. The first alarm among us, in fact, was such that the Malay ran some risk of being shot by mistake for the grizzly in pursuit.

The Judge and Mr. Higley got out their rifles, in addition to which they had it in their power to keep mounted on the occasion. They accordingly decided at length to go in a body and see what could be done for getting the axman off. The survey duty for next day was certainly more to the point than any mere risk to Billy, or his night's comfort; and even then the whole object lay in scaring the bear off, or at least drawing it out for a sufficient time, while the Missouri man could get down to run. This was given him to understand, and proceedings were therefore tried on the cautious system. But whether the old bear was too much bent on his night's meal, or had an eye to the tree besides for supplies, it proved difficult to make him leave it at all on any reasonable terms. Back he always would go again, growling savagely; Rufus having once more to scramble up, before he was well down, and more than once he just narrowly missed being gripped. The bear appeared set on keeping cover within reach of him, where there was no mark for a shot; so that we had nothing for it but to fire the brushwood to windward, which was cleverly done by the Malay creeping in. Here it was found we had brought matters to a head, and no mistake; for though our axman of course succeeded in getting down on the safe side, the bear no sooner took the open, than instead of giving chase to the mounted surveyors, as calculated upon, he turned and charged us where we stood. It may easily be believed I never forgot the sight; the blaze of the scrub showing the old monster as he tore along upon us, with the her frost bristling from him, as it were, and his swinish eye at red heat.

We had taken care to get the channel of a dry arroyo in our favor, but he came on like a race horse, and was over it in a twinkling, with the bullets of five six-chambered Colt's emptied at him, to no apparent effect save on one fore-leg. Just as he was upon us in the dusk, we scattered right and left, some dodging down the dark bed of the watercourse. My friend Lettsom had still a bullet left, and seeing it was useless to run, he stood on the bank as the bear dashed at him, then fired close into the brute when rearing on end, claw up, with his jaws about his very shoulder. Down they went together into the arroyo bed, the bear uppermost, but luckily losing hold for a moment or two in the reedy bottom. Owing to his crippled fore leg, too, the brute did not nip poor Fred so quickly as must otherwise have been the case, but kept searching, in a style that made the sedge fly like rags. Not a shot among us was ready, and the quickest loaded would have been too late. Mr. Higley had left his mule, taken a steady aim, and hit the old bear somewhere, yet without serious effect. He went on loading again as he ran up, for it must be said of our compassman that he was not the character to flinch at such points, no matter who might be concerned.

By this time, however, we did not even see which was which in the shadow of the arroyo. The best we could have done was useless, had it not been for the old Judge himself, who came forcing his terrified mare right over the hollow; then he threw himself off, let her go, and the next moment was down in the arroyo, rifle in hand for the proper moment. He took the grizzly fairly in the eye when just rising with Lettsom in the hook of its free fore-paw; a sure shot, that dropped the brute a dead weight atop of the poor fellow, nearly squeezing the last breath out of him. We pulled him out to all appearance finished by it, drenched in blood, with his clothes in strips. A little time, however, brought him to again, not seriously injured, though there was more than one ugly rip. A score of bullets at the least had been put into the bear, and none of them signified till the last had smashed his skull. A cooler thing of the sort never was done than old Judge Tracey did on the occasion; for he actually took care to put a fresh cap on his rifle before pulling trigger. If he had hung fire or missed the mark, not only would all have been up with Lettsom, but with a few more of the United States Survey.

The Judge's composition had been rather underrated before, in regard to what he could do if put to it. As to his title, it was well known to have been derived merely from having taken a lead in the arrangement of Lynch cases at the mines; but after this he stood in a new light, which some of us were destined to see clearer before being done with him. Mr. Higley, the compassman, in particular—who was understood to have been originally a schoolmaster at home in the "Granite State"—proved slower to take a hint on this point than he ought. Through his always looking on the head surveyor as a Southerner, with more temper than brains, he thought to trip up his heels with Government when the Vigilance Committee rose into power shortly afterwards; yet smart as Higley doubtless was, Judge Tracey showed himself able to steal a march upon him in that very respect.

The old grizzly bear was a piece of game such as rarely had fallen to the luck of any surveying party, or, for that matter, of any hunter in the Gold State. Had the season been cooler, within reach of town or settlements, he would have been worth no small sum to us, taking meat and hide together, besides the showing parts; his weight being about that of a full sized ox. As it was, being in prime condition, and mostly nut fed at that season, he furnished the staple of several days' provision in camp. As our ground subsequently led us from the redwoods, the further adventures of the party did not turn on any incidents of the same nature. It was not the last grizzly that I saw tackled and killed during ten years in the country, not by a score at the least; some of which happened to cost a good deal more damage to those concerned. But even allowing for the fact that this was the first in my experience, I should say he was decidedly the hardest to manage of them all.

A FIRST RIDE ON AN ELEPHANT.—After parting with the carriage, where the narrow streets made it impossible for us to proceed in it, we found the elephant waiting for us. I felt awed in the presence of the noble beast! My acquaintance with his kind had been limited to Wombwell's Menagerie and the Zoological Gardens. We had seen only two or three in India, and these did not impress us. It had never been proposed to us to ride upon any, either as a matter of amusement or of business. But here was a proper animal for our use. He was of great size, and of great age. He stood with gouty-like legs, moving his huge ears. He was clothed in a coarse, home-made drapery of skin, fitting loosely to his body, and forming trousers—not exactly like those exquisite models pictured at railway stations, price 16 shillings. A lad sat on his huge head, a thick iron spike in his hand, by which he seemed to touch the creature's thoughts as if by some electric process. A ladder placed against his side led up to the seat on his summit. It was not possible to look at that small eye of his without questioning one's safety; it was so inquisitive and sagacious, so thoughtful and calculating, that no astonishment would have been felt had he, out of sheer fun, played us any trick, and then shaken his frame with elephantine laughter. Before we ascended he bent his tough gray knees, not, however, until cushions had been laid for them. Then he quietly knelt down. We got up to our seats, feeling very much as if we were on the ridge of a one-storied house. We there held on as if for life, while the mountain heaved, for as he rose on his hind legs he sent us forward, and on his fore legs sent us backwards. At last we got under weigh. Judging from my own feelings, I was astonished that the people did not laugh, and the windows open that the idle women, albeit in the East, should see the sight. But all seemed to be a matter of course, much as if at home we had hired a cab. On we went, with slow, silent, soft, stately swing. The great ears were below us, and below them the stout tusks, as if to clear the way. Having fully realized our dignity, and being fully convinced that all asses, horses, carriages—even railways—were poor and undignified things when compared with an elephant, and almost wishing that we could have one provided for us as we went to report ourselves to the first general assembly in Edinburgh, we nevertheless quietly hinted that a more humble mode of conveyance would be quite as comfortable; so we descended, with gratitude for our safety.—*Dr. Norman Macleod, in Good Words.*

IN SEARCH OF A MINISTER.—The first minister was too old; he would not suit the young folks. The second, just out of the seminary, was too young; the old folks said he had not experience. The third had experience. He had been in a parish three years. He was still young, with the elastic hopes and strong enthusiasm of youth. But he was a bachelor. The people pretty universally declared that the minister should have a wife and a house. The women all said there must be somebody to organize the sewing circles and to lead the female prayer meetings. The fourth was married, but he had three or four children. We could not support him. It seems to be no longer true that "Blessed is he whose quiver is full of them." The fifth was a most learned man, who told us the original Greek or Hebrew of his texts, and morning or evening, never came nearer to America than Rome under AUGUSTUS CÆSAR. He was dull. The sixth afforded us a most brilliant pyrotechnic display. He spluttered, and fizzed, and banged, as though Fourth of July himself had taken orders and gone to preaching. The young people were carried away. But the old folks all said he was sensational. Then, besides those we have heard, there is the Rev. Mr. C., who has the reputation of being a most excellent pastor. He is indefatigable in visiting the sick, in comforting the afflicted, in dealing with the recreant and the unconverted. But Mr. Wheaton says emphatically he will never do for our people. "He is no preacher, Mr. Laicus," says he; "and our people demand first-rate preaching. You must remember that in the Summer we have between two and three thousand New-York men here; men used to good preaching; men who know what a good sermon is. We must have a man that can draw them, Sir; a man as good as they have in New-York."

We talked over Mr. K——. He is a rare preacher, by all accounts. I understand that his health has suffered somewhat by excessive study, and he would like another parish, a quieter one, where he can have more time to his study, and can use his old sermons. He preached once or twice in exchange with our old pastor before he left. But Deacon S—— and Elder Kay will not hear of him. "He is not social," says Deacon S——. "He does not know half the people in Highkirk, where he has been settled for over five years. He often passes his best friend without noticing him, on the street." "Never would do," says Elder Kay. "He only visits his people once a year. I want to know my minister. We want a man who will run in and out as though he cared for us. Preaching is all very well, but we don't want a minister who is all talk."

I am in despair, and despite the breach of ecclesiastical etiquette, I have resolved to resort to advertising.—*Christian Union.*

AN UNKNOWN LOVER.—A beautiful English lady, residing at Toulon for the benefit of her health, received numerous and devoted letters from an admirer who signed himself "Abel," and who could not be traced. At length she became quite interested in him. Soon after a police inspector presented himself to the fair lady. "Madame," said he, "among the effects of a person lately deceased, a letter has been found bearing your address. It is supposed that the deceased, who died suddenly, had not time to post it. Here it is." It was a letter from Abel. The lady recognized it at once. "And who was this Abel who wrote to me so often?" said the fair Englishwoman. "Madame," replied the functionary, "he was a convict at the dockyard!"—*Court Journal.*

A KNOTTY POINT.—The *Rappel* mentions an incident which caused a good deal of amusement at the Paris Criminal Court last week. A few days previously, M. X., a prominent advocate of the French Bar, was walking in the Tuileries Gardens. A girl of about 16 or 17 accosted him, and begged him to direct her to the Rue du Bac. The gallant advocate, struck by the damsel's pretty face, showed her the way himself, chatting as they went along. Arriving at the terrace near the Pont Royal, the young lady thanked M. X. for his politeness, and then ran at a smart pace over the bridge. The advocate a minute afterwards perceived that his watch and chain had vanished. However, the best part of the story is to come. The next day M. X. met the adventuress on the boulevard, and gave her in charge at once. It transpires that the sharp-witted damsel, having learned meanwhile that she had operated upon a celebrated advocate, had found out his address, and retained him to conduct her defence for the theft. The question whether M. X. is legally entitled to refuse the brief is warmly debated in Parisian legal circles.

THE BEST CARD.—I have met with a gambling story which is worth transcribing. The Spaniards are very fond of a game called monte, which is played thus: Some person, who acts as banker, lays down two cards taken at hazard from the pack, say a knave and an eight, and any number of persons may stake on either of these. The banker then turns up the pack, and takes the cards one by one from the bottom, and the first card that appears similar to either of the two, the knave or the eight, causes the corresponding card laid down to win, and the other to lose. A young fellow in Cadiz was acting as banker, and had laid down a king and a ten: but, before the staking was completed, he was seized with a violent fit of sneezing, during which he dropped his handkerchief, and in stooping to pick it up he allowed the bottom card, a king, to be seen. When he had recovered himself, he found the stakes much larger than before, and all placed on the king. He expressed some surprise, and asked for explanation, but nobody gave it; he proceeded with the game, when the first card shown proved to be a ten. He swept up the stakes, made a low bow and retired; and although, when the players recovered from their shock, deadly vengeance was vowed against him, the story does not say that it was ever carried into execution.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FAMILY PLATE.

A writer of an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* gives an amusing story of Sir JONAH BARRINGTON, which is not to be found in the well-known *Memoirs*:

Sir JONAH, though a Judge of the Admiralty Court, and in receipt of a very fair income, had contrived, by the liberal use of a great variety of vices, to embarrass himself to that extent that he was reduced, as a last resource, to make terms for his retirement from office, and escape to the Continent, where he could live unmolested by creditors and untortured by duns.

To do this empty handed was, however, no part of his plan; and to evacuate the fortress with bag and baggage was a matter which required some address. It chanced that in some moment of unusual pressure Sir JONAH had been reduced to pawn all his plate—of which he had a considerable quantity—some being of family origin, and, consequently, especially dear to a nature so impressed with a feudal regard for ancestry, and a very feudal contempt for common honesty.

This plate had been confided to the keeping of a certain well-known pawnbroker, called DAN MALONE, a man of some wealth, but chiefly celebrated for the hardness of his bargains and a most miserly disposition. He was a dry, laconic, ill-natured old fellow, with whom few but the poorest people ever dealt, for, be it remembered, men and women of condition at that period were not above resorting to the pawnbroker's in their moments of pressing necessity. DAN's forbidding exterior and coarse manners, however, excluded him completely from this walk of business, and limited him to clients of the humblest order.

Whether for greater secrecy in the transaction, or for some other motive unexplained, is not easy to conjecture, but it was to this man that BARRINGTON resorted in his emergency. The plate was pledged for some hundred pounds, which he could not now command, and he was very unwilling to quit the country and forfeit—as he should do—such a valuable deposit.

He had already made arrangements for a little farewell dinner to some ten or twelve of his most intimate friends, among whom were a Bishop of Waterford and a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. There was also a Peer—I believe Lord GRANARD—and three or four were men high at the "Bar," and already looking to the "Bench." It is important to bear in mind the rank and social standing of the company to understand—what, indeed, is the chief *portée* of the anecdote—the social morality of the day. To these choice friends he communicated his plan of action, and obtained their pledge of concurrence and support.

This done, he repaired to MALONE's house, which stood in an obscure part of the town called "Smock Alley." "DAN," said he, gaily, as he entered, "don't look glum at me, old boy, I'm not come to ask a 'long day' for the interest, or try to squeeze a ten-pound note out of you; it's another errand brings me here. There are two or three old friends of mine—Chief Justice FITZGERALD and Dr. MARLEY, Bishop of Waterford, among them—have a great desire to make your acquaintance. They have heard of your quaint dry humor, your sly drollery, and that admirable gravity which you preserve in your funniest sallies; and they asked me to make up a little dinner and include you in the company. I hope you'll not refuse me; our day is Thursday next; promise now, like a good fellow, you'll be one of us."

Overwhelmed at first by such an honor, MALONE no sooner recovered himself than he declined the invitation, and explained how impossible it would be for a man in his station, and with his habits, to mix in such company. He was equally prompt, too, in disclaiming the very slightest pretensions to the qualities of wit and humor ascribed to him.

"Come, come," said BARRINGTON, "you may refuse our society, if you will. You may say you'll not know us, and I can't help it; but I'll be shot if you shall do it on the plea that I have mistaken your talents or misled my friends on the subject of them. Why, man, I never come over here for a talk with you that I don't carry away some dry bit of Irish humor, some quaint morsel of native drollery, that makes the fortune of the next time I dine out. You forget, DAN, that you see a good deal of life; that such men as Lord GRANARD and TOM CONOLLY know nothing about you, perceive nothing strange, nothing odd, in the varieties of character; but they are all new and interesting to others, and every remark you make upon them has its priceless value besides."

By a great deal of flattery, and by the use of persuasion which never had the appearance of persuasion, Sir JONAH at last gained over the old fellow, and it was agreed that he should find himself in Henrietta-street at 6 o'clock on the following Thursday.

"By the way," said Sir JONAH, as he reached the door, "it just occurs to me, you have got some plate of mine—some of the old Barrington silver, haven't you?"

"Yes, Sir JONAH," said DAN, with a suspectful glance of the eye.

"It will look strange in celebrating a family anniversary—it is my father's birthday—if I receive my friends without my hereditary plate. I'll tell you what you can do for me, DAN; let your people take over the dishes and other things to Henrietta-street, and, when the dinner is over, repack, and bring them back here. You have confidential fellows, haven't you?"

"Ay, Sir JONAH, I habe," was the dry reply, without, however, other sign of concurrence.

"You see no objection to the arrangement, I hope?"

"Well, indeed, I don't know; I don't know what to say!"

"You say yes, or you say no, Mr. MALONE," said BARRINGTON, proudly; "but in either case I have the honor of your company."

This stroke of injured dignity did the business, and MALONE at once said, "It shall be as you wish, Sir JONAH. I'll do it."

The guests had got their "cue," and from the moment that MALONE appeared in the drawing room he was met with a cordiality and a warmth that actually delighted him. Each, in turn, shook him by the hand, expressing the pleasure they had in making his acquaintance. At dinner they grew more gracious still, and, cautious and guarded as he was to keep a watch on his tongue, and say as little as he could in such company, so successful was he every time he opened his lips, and so well received was his very slightest remark, that he found himself talking away at last as freely as among his equals, and when, as the evening wore on, he heard the Bishop, and more still, the Earl, address him as "MALONE," he knew no bound to his delight. Nor was it alone with wine he was plied; flatteries to the full as intoxicating poured in upon him from every side. His opinion was asked on questions of political importance, and his very commonplace remarks received like words of wisdom. So successfully was all this done, and so assiduously was the bottle circulated, that by 11 o'clock, when the Chief Justice had risen to propose his health, MALONE heard but a very small portion of the panegyric, and quietly glided from his seat and disappeared under the table before the cheers had ceased to ring over him.

BARRINGTON bent down to assure himself that the unconsciousness was complete, and then hastily went over and rung the bell. "How are Mr. MALONE's men, MICHAEL?"

"Very drunk, Sir JONAH," said the butler.

"Can they speak? Can they see?"

"No, Sir JONAH, nor stand either! They're insensible since 10 o'clock!"

"Now, then, my lords and gentlemen, let me beg you to lend us a hand to pack the plate. It's all in the next room, and we must be expeditious, for the tide serves at 1:30."

And with that the high dignitaries set to work with a will, and in less than an hour Sir JONAH was on his way to the Skerries, where a fishing smack lay awaiting him, and with a spanking breeze he sailed, plate and all, for France, leaving Ireland never to return to it.

As for MALONE, when by any accident he came to be confronted by any of the guests of that entertainment, he found himself so utterly ignored and unrecognized that he went to his grave unable to say how far his memory of the event was correct, or how far he was the dupe of his own imagination.

I heard this story more than thirty years ago, from the late JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD, himself an admirable type of the era of which he was one of the last survivors. He had a marvelous memory; and as he had known, more or less intimately, every public man of his time, he was a storehouse of anecdote and information on the period. Not the least humorous part of his narrative was that, while recording some trait of wild conviviality, some instance of summary law and scant justice, or some semi-barbarous usage, he could not entirely subdue the affection he bore to the period when these things were; and though not unwilling to admit that the world had grown in the interval wiser, more tolerant, and more civilized, he freely admitted that he regretted the old feudalism of the time when a gentleman enjoyed a high consideration, and when the prestige of station and fortune was sure to have its influence in the land. As he would phrase it, "All this was before the cotton spinners; and if the world is better now, I can only say it's not so pleasant."

HOUSEHOLD MEMORIALS.—Then I have often thought it would be no unwise thing for one to make his house a kind of museum—to his own eyes at any rate, and to a certain extent to the whole family—of events and histories. When a child is born in the family, why might there not be hung up some memorial of that event which should never depart from the wall? Why might not every one that lives leave behind some significant thing that should ever bring him back to the memory of those who knew him when their eyes should chance to rest upon it? Why should not every dawning mercy have a star blazing from the wall, and saying to every one that looks upon it, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped me?" Why should our houses be so barren of our own history? Why should we leave our eyes so entirely without the aid of interpreting symbols? I know not why a person's house should not become a kind of memorial of personal history. Or, a journal might be made of the Bible. If one has a Bible of his own—and every one should have; if one has a Bible that he reads to the exclusion of every other one—and every person should have a Bible that he is as used to as he is to his father's garden or dooryard, so that he can readily put his hand on any chapter or verse in it; if one has such a Bible, which is his own property, he may register any significant event by marking certain texts or passages which are eminently suited to it. In that way he will form the habit of selecting passages of Scripture which are adapted to the various exigencies of this life. And how beautiful it is! If you keep a kind of register, so that the text refers to and is associated with the event, your Bible becomes a memorial. You are setting up all the way through it stones of remembrance, as it were. You are providing a record for your old age. And by and by, when you take down your Bible, and put on your glasses, and look back upon your past life, not only will it be the Word of God, but you will find how the Word of God fed you in the wilderness, strengthened you in sickness, and comforted you in circumstances of discouragement. How many things a man can record on the fly-leaves of his Bible which will afford him pleasure and profit in after life! And how precious that Bible will become to him when he has woven it into his experience as a kind of epitomizing of his life!—*From a Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

POPULAR INJUSTICE TO WOMEN.—A writer in one of the London Magazines for January makes the following just remarks: "The tone adopted by some authors in speaking on the woman's question, as it is called, is inexpressibly insolent. A writer in a recent number of the *Quarterly* is gracious enough to say that he 'makes no apology for quoting a woman;' and in a notice on Mr. MILL's book on women, in *Blackwood*, the fact that women are physically weaker than men is expressly given as a reason why they have no claim to any justice but such as men choose to grant them, though it is rather grudgingly acknowledged that they have some rights. The law of the strongest, not of justice, is openly advocated. Hundreds of years ago the sage described the principles of a certain type of men: 'Let our strength be the law of justice; for that which is feeble is found to be nothing worth.' And, judging from much that has recently appeared on this subject, the type is not extinct. SCOTT, in one of his noblest scenes, makes his heroine say, 'God made woman weak, and trusted her defence to man's generosity;' but the idea now seems to be, 'God made woman weak, therefore she must go to the wall.' Fortunately for mankind, this is not the prevailing idea, as has just been honorably shown by admitting women to the Edinburgh University for medical study; and by Mr. MILL's generous advocacy of married women's claims, to mention no other instances.

Why this way of speaking of a certainly not unimportant half of the human race should be adopted, is very wonderful. Is a latent jealousy of woman an inherent part of man's nature? It seems impossible sometimes otherwise to account for the remarks one hears and reads. We think, also, that both too much and too little are expected of women. Men treat her as the negro does his fetish, which he worships one moment and ill-treats the next; or as the Irish beggar does the traveler, whom he importunes for alms with benedictions, but vituperates forcibly if the alms are refused. She is worshiped, and idolized, and flattered, one moment; but if she dares to assert any individuality, or claim any privilege unconnected with man's comfort, or inconsistent with some preconceived idea on his part, her worshippers turn on her, and literally seem to question her right to exist. Many men are unconsciously selfish where women are concerned, and this often from the exaggerated notion they have of their goodness. They act as if they had to deal with angels, not with human beings, and they literally make no allowance for the shortcomings that even the best and noblest woman must share in common with the rest of humanity. A gentleman once said to a lady, 'I never speak to a woman again, if I ever see her out of temper;' and when remonstrated with, answered, 'Well, I know my own feelings on the subject, and I know they are shared by hundreds of men. A woman should never be out of temper. The world would be a pandemonium if women were not better than men; and I think women have powers to restrain their tempers and feelings given them which men have not. A man being out of temper is a different thing.' Can any sentiment be more absurd or unjust? Women are particularly exposed to trials of temper. The more nervous temperament—their physical weakness even, and the thousand-and-one small household worries that beset them, render them peculiarly liable to irritability and changes of mood. Miss WETHERALL, in one of her novels, draws a distinction between the lines of care on men's and women's faces, caused by the petty troubles, which leave their traces on a woman's countenance; while the man, though he may suffer great anxieties, bears no marks of the small domestic trials which harass the mind as perpetual gnat stings do the body. Yet a woman is severely blamed if she exhibits any irritations under these perpetually-recurring annoyances, and is probably told in a superior sort of way not to 'trouble herself about petty details;' though on these very details depend the comfort of those about her.

Angelic strength and serenity and self-devotion are expected of women; and as even the best of them are not quite angels, (though surely some of them are nearly so,) much individual misery is caused by the sense of failure an affectionate woman feels when she has only just not fulfilled impossible expectations. In this way, we say, too much is expected of women. That they have so largely and generally come up to this ideal, might induce their traducers to think less harshly of them.

On the other hand, too little is expected of them. They are assumed to have no aim or ambition beyond that of being married, though at the same time they are blamed for this; and the most natural act on a girl's part is set down by a certain style of people (only a certain style) to a wish to attract men. The desire, common to both sexes, of appearing pleasing to the eyes of the other, is stigmatized in her as unworthy, though it is in reality an inherent part of human nature."

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.—Every reader of our naval history will recollect the combat in which PAUL JONES, on the *Bon Homme Richard*, beat the *Serapis*, off Flamborough Head, one calm moonlight night not a hundred years ago. It will be remembered that—after the fight had raged with sublime fury for some time, after several of the guns of the *Bon Homme Richard* had bursted, many of her men lay dead and wounded on her decks, her rigging riddled, her masts and spars shattered, her hull shot through and through in many places—Captain PEARSON, of the English man-of-war, called out, "Has your ship struck?" "No!" replied JONES, "I have just begun to fight!" And the sequel showed that he told the truth. The American Republic has already made notable strides towards supremacy among the nations of the earth. Nevertheless, it has just begun to grow. The railway system of the country is just beginning to develop the great West, whose capacity for commerce and the production of material wealth is almost infinitely greater than that of the older section of the country. The extension of the railway system into parts of the country yet entirely without settlement, and the enlargement of its advantages by the construction of new and competing lines, will in a few years make many such States as Ohio and Illinois. Nor should it be forgotten that the portion of the North American Continent popularly known as the country of the Red River of the North, is not unlikely, before many years, to form part of our country's possessions; nor that in agreeable climate and fertile soil much of it is like Northern Iowa and Minnesota. It is no dream of fancy, but a simple prophecy, to declare that the man is now living who shall hear a porter of the Burnett House in Cincinnati sing out, in rich Irish accent, two or three times daily: "All aboard for the Chicago, St. Paul and Alaska cars!—all aboard!" If he takes a journey to St. Louis, he may hear—from a servant of the Lindell Hotel (reconstructed, we hope,)—"All aboard for the Kansas, Denver and San Francisco cars!—all aboard!" And we expect, ourselves, to hear, not long after the completion of the Pacific Hotel in Chicago, "All aboard for the Muscatine, Kansas City and Galveston Railroad!—all aboard!"—*Western Monthly*, (Chicago Magazine.)

ON WASTING TIME.

"Here you are, Sir, wasting your valuable time—as they say to me," said CHARLES DICKENS one morning, many years ago, as his little boy ran up to him on the Broadstairs sands, spade in hand. And we have often wondered since how many people there are who know what is meant by wasting time.

It is very easy to make mistakes on this subject, for nothing is so deceitful as appearances. We all know that Penelope, that classical model of propriety and all the virtues, employed her time in weaving a garment by day, and unraveling it at night. She did this to keep off her lovers, who wanted to persuade her that her husband Ulysses was dead. When the suitors found her out, of course they accused her of wasting her time—but at that moment Ulysses knocked at the door, after seeing many men and cities. In fact, he had come home, and the fair Penelope had her reward after all.

Surely it is waste of time for that old tortoise to try and beat the nimble hare at racing, but the silly old thing will crawl on, without once stopping, at about the pace one gets down the Strand in a cab on a rainy day. Presently, down comes the hare at a furious pace—there is no wasting time with him, at all events—but, alas! when he arrives breathless at the winning-post, he finds the old tortoise there before him, and fast asleep too. "Ah!" says the hare, "I wish I had taken my nap at the end, instead of the beginning of the race, and then I should have won it, and that tortoise would have crawled in vain; as it is, he has made good use of his time, and I have wasted mine."

What an idle man that is yonder, fishing, hour after hour! Truly a melancholy spectacle, as stern old Doctor JOHNSON would say. "A line with a worm at one end and a fool at the other." Wrong again! That man is an eminent statesman, who has escaped to recruit his weary brain in the company of the kingfisher and the heron. What eloquence, wisdom, and wholesome legislation do we not owe to such hours of idleness! Nay, do not some of our best and kindliest thoughts often come to us as we sit on the beach and toss pebbles into the shining sea covered with its "innumerable smiles?" Recreation is not waste when it is a rest from real work, and a preparation for more.

We confess we never feel at home with a man who must always be doing something. There was a French statesman who wrote a huge book by snatches, in those occasional intervals when he happened to be kept waiting for his dinner. We have not the slightest wish to see this ante-prandial performance. We have no doubt it was a very dull book, for men who are never at leisure are always dull.

Fussy men and idle men are equally insufferable to us. The real worker is never in a hurry, and the real idler, we may add, is never anything else. Who ever heard of Lord PALMERSTON, or the Duke of WELLINGTON, or Lord BROUGHAM, being in a hurry? When we see a man in a great hurry, we may be pretty certain that his profession consists in doing nothing, and that he is doing that badly. The idlest man we ever knew was always so much pressed for time that he never had five minutes to spare for anything. No one need ever be in such a terrible hurry as this. If we ever find ourselves so, it is probably because we have been wasting our time. We have had no system, and have, therefore, done in an hour what ought to have been finished in twenty minutes; or, like the hare, we have loitered on the way, and then we make a push for it, and arrive just in time to miss the train. How many hares there are every morning who arrive breathless in the city, because breakfast was half an hour late, or because they would not get up when the clock struck seven!

But our readers have a right to ask what constitutes, as a general rule, waste of time. We answer in a single sentence—Whatever hinders or prevents you doing your work in life. Every one should realize that his duty here consists in applying himself to some worthy work, and his time may then safely and without waste be divided into three periods—preparing for work, doing work, and resting from work. Waste of time, then, becomes a thing purely relative. What is mere waste in one case is real profit in another. The idle man who travels simply for pleasure, is simply wasting his time; the man who travels for safety, or the man who travels to get rest from work, or for the sake of his health, is not wasting or abusing his time, he is turning it to good account.

Let the heart be filled with some good principle of action, and let the mind be directed towards some congenial pursuit, and then our innocent pleasures will be as little in danger of degenerating into criminal indulgence, as our wholesome recreations into waste of time.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE STEPPING STONE.—"Reader to the Empress" is one of the most attractive offices that any young lady could aspire to. It has but a salary of 3,000f. a year, with all the comforts of a home in the palace, and the passport to the first society. More, the ladies holding this "portfolio" are proverbial for making brilliant matches, and, not being rich generally in this world's goods, their Majesties ever come down with something in the *corbeille*. The readership becomes vacant at the end of this month, as the young lady filling it is going to be married to the rich Vicomte CLARY. The applications for the vacancy are as numerous as the seed of ABRAHAM, and it is as much intrigued for as a diplomatic post or a seat in the Cabinet.

ON STYLE IN LITERATURE.—The value of style as an instrument for winning the attention of the public, for saving the reader all needless labor, and for keeping a hold on the grateful memory, explains why writers who are deemed masters of language wring constant and feverish eulogy from their fellow workmen. But, as we have already said, these eulogies find a feeble echo in the public mind; and men whose writing is proclaimed to be a marvel of literary art are often only read by the cultivated class. It is easy to see why the professional man of letters should be thus eager with his praises. Since he is keenly alive to the difficulty of writing perfect English, he instinctively looks for technical triumphs of expression, and he attributes a value to style for its own sake. Unconsciously, he is prone to set most store by that writing which gives himself the best lessons in rhetoric, and he finds what he seeks in the style which obtrudes itself by its very brilliancy, or by the completeness of its triumph over the difficulties that beset his own pen. In such a style the art is always more or less vividly revealed. It is so vividly revealed that we can mark the process of the worker, and study his devices, with almost as much ease, and as much profit, as an engineer can draw the details of a new and curious machine. On the other hand, such art must be second-rate. In literature, in painting, or in music, the highest art hides the hand of the workman under a thick veil. A literary artist of the second rank, like MACAULAY, makes constant use of devices which are obviously mechanical and which can be learnt; a writer of the first order, even if he do not stand in the foremost place of that hierarchy, such as HEINE, is constantly inventing new forms, which seem to evaporate in the act of analysis. The one might be compared to a skilled artisan who, after cutting a limited number of dies, employs them again and again, so that the student can readily copy the figures, and use them in much the same fashion as the artist himself; the other seems like an artist with so rich an invention that he never takes two impressions from the same die, but breaks up each design the instant that he has struck it into wax, and then cuts another into form. While art of the second rank is thin and easily dissected, art of the first rank is the product of a subtle imagination, like human life itself. The thinking of SHAKESPEARE's characters, for example, is characterized by all that subtle, rich, confused play of motive, device, and reason which we detect in the workings of our own mind; it is many-tinted; it is full of labyrinthine folds; it unveils by glimpses the unexplored, unfathomable abysses of the soul. The rhetoric which can express the profundity and the comprehensiveness of a passion like *Lear's*, can be confined within the limits of no academic rules, and creates a rhetoric of its own.—*Spectator, Jan.* 1.

PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.—In another cell was a young English girl, 22 years of age, also awaiting trial for grand larceny. She is a dressmaker by occupation, and the only well educated woman I saw in all my visits. Lying on her cot, slightly ill, she looked a carved impersonation of innocence. Her magnificent blue-black hair was coiled about her shapely head in picturesque style; and, with a face of the most perfect oval, large, languishing eyes of violet-gray, finely-curved lips and Grecian nose, crime seemed as far away from her as the blue heavens are from the earth. Replying modestly and courteously to all questions, she told the story of her life—how ambition had driven her from home to learn a trade, that she might vie with neighbors' girls in dress and appearance; and thence across the ocean, in search of what she failed to find in England—just remuneration for her work.

Alas! poor girl, she did not know that thousands starved here for the same reason; and, alas! alas! what have the rich to answer for in their examples of overdress, that drive girls to crime and destruction!

She had been here only a year, and the matron pointed out to me on the book the record of a previous arrest on a similar charge. The worst feature of her case is the fact of her having been a close companion to Mrs. MYERS, the notorious swindler of poor sewing women—engaging them to work, and deferring payment until they refused to work without, and then heartlessly driving them forth penniless, when the vacancies would be filled by other dupes, to go through the same process. Neither of those women ever drank, so they stated—and they bore no evidence to the contrary.

Next came two little girls, aged, respectively, 10 and 14. Their crime was larceny of clothing. They wanted to attend a surprise party, and not having the wherewithal to procure the necessary finery, they stole the clothing out of a neighbor's bedroom window, and taking it to a pawnbroker's, received $4—quite enough, with their limited tastes, to make a respectable show. They were seen, however, and caught with the money and pawn ticket, and, on the night of the party, found themselves in the Tombs. Not deeming it possible for children so young to do such an act for the first time and present so hardened a front, without some cause underlying anything apparent, they were questioned in such a manner as to elicit the fact that they had been taught to steal. Now, for society's sake, and the children's, would a law be too arbitrary that provided for their removal from such parents as soon as born?—*Mrs. Norton, in Packard's Monthly.*

CRABBED AGE AND YOUTH.—The longevity of our ancestors was really remarkable. Not a month passes without obituary notices of persons deceased at the age of 104, 106, 110, 113, and even 127 years. JAMES CASLETT, gent., "formerly bottlegroom to GEORGE I.," dies at the age of 104. JOHN VICKERS, Esq., who had distinguished himself "at the famous battle of the Boyne, in Ireland," quietly draws his last breath in Berwick-street, Soho. At Barnsley, in Yorkshire, MARTHA PRESTON, aged 123, pays the unavoidable debt of nature, after being married to five husbands, and bringing twenty-seven children into the world. A ship carpenter, too, dies at the age of 105, who had been a journeyman in the yard at the same time with PETER the Great. The old folks appear, also, to have been singularly vigorous and prone to connubiality. Mr. BOYS, aged upwards of 80, marries Mrs. AIR, aged 70—each having been twice previously married. ROBERT JUDGE, Esq., "who served in King WILLIAM's wars," is united at the green old age of 95 to Miss ANN NUGENT, only 15. On the other hand, Mrs. JANE BEBB, aged upwards of 65, attaches to herself Mr. THOS. LAMB, a lad of 18. "Married at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. EDMUND WOOD, aged 77, to Miss GOLDSTONE, a fine young lady of 25; they were first lawfully asked three different Sundays in the church, and after married with a license." Again: "Married lately Mrs. RACHEL BISSET, aged 73, who had acquired near £6,000 by keeping a pawnbroker's shop near Rotherhithe, to a journeyman wheelwright near Peckham, about 23 years of age." A man enjoying the *cruda viridisque senectus* of 78 takes to himself a woman aged 69, whose mother, aged 102, was present at the wedding. Mr. BALSH, at Stratford in Essex, aged 73, is bound in holy wedlock to Miss HANNAH SPENCER, aged 18; and this suggestive remark follows: "This is his third wife within these twelve months."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE MURDERER'S ADVOCATE.—In the afternoon I went to the Criminal Court, where the trial of a man for the murder of his wife was drawing to a close. The murder had been of a most deliberate and cold-blooded kind; and there being no doubt whatever as to the guilt of the prisoner, his counsel could only fall back on the defence of temporary insanity. The murderer was a stupid-looking, stolid man, and seemed throughout the trial almost insensible to what was passing in Court. The grounds of defence were scattered to the winds by the Judge's summing up to the jury, who almost immediately returned a verdict of guilty. I watched the prisoner closely as the verdict was pronounced: one nervous twich of the mouth alone showed that he comprehended the fearful import of the word "guilty." I had never seen a man sentenced to death, and remained to witness the solemn scene. There is no more trying task to a man of sensibility than to pronounce the words which are to take away the life of a fellow-creature, in the full vigor of his faculties, and there is no Judge at the present day who can go through the task without manifesting a deep emotion. Several ladies, who had remained in Court as spectators during the progress of the trial, and had heard the verdict, could remain no longer. As the Judge assumed the black cap they left their seats, and one of them was hurried away in a fainting condition by her companions. As the sentence of death was pronounced my imagination followed out the words to their fatal issue, and I could not keep my eyes from the neck of the murderer, about which, with a sickening sensation, I seemed to see the rope being tied in a knot. When the condemned man was removed I turned to leave the Court, and as I reached the door I heard the words, "Thank goodness, that ruffian has got what he deserved!" I looked round to see who it was that so addressed me, and was surprised to find it was the counsel who had just expended so much eloquence in defence of the murderer. The words grated on my feelings, for I was a novice at these things. I tried, however, to smile with the air of an *habitué*, and proceeded to my lodgings. The hilarity of the circuit mess soon put to flight all gloomy thoughts, and all recollection of the Judge's solemn tones and black cap. By the way, it may not be known to everybody that this black cap is merely a piece of black cloth, about a foot square, which the Judge places on the top of his wig as he pronounces sentence of death. It makes little alteration in his appearance, and is altogether disappointing when seen for the first time.—*From "The Story of My First Circuit," in Temple Bar.*

MEN IN LOVE.—There is something very cruel in the contempt with which women, as a rule, look upon a man who is in love. One might have thought that compassion (which is nearly akin to contempt, however, with many people) would have been a more appropriate feeling; but it cannot be denied that a man is never less a hero with the woman of his acquaintance, than when he is desperately in love with some particular woman. If it be his good fortune to have inspired a similar attachment in the bosom of the young person who has upset his reason, she, out of all her sex, may be inclined to see something fine and noble in his devotion but your ordinary woman—and, above all, your extraordinary woman, who has some power of satire, and loves to revenge the weaknesses of her sex by laughing at ours—cannot help regarding a lover as a rather silly person, who has caught a fever which is about as ridiculous as measles to a grown-up man. In novels the case is quite otherwise; and nothing in fiction attracts the sympathy of woman so much as a perfect abandonment to a wild and impetuous affection, with the spectacle of a rhetoric-loving young man conquering every difficulty, and overcoming all manner of obstacles, for the sake of his sweetheart. But in actual life, a man finds himself compelled to keep a strict watch over any exhibitions of affection he may be inclined to indulge in; and if he does not, the women of his acquaintance look upon him as "softy," and shrug their shoulders in a highly humorous way over his folly. As for the modern young lady, she conceals her affection so thoroughly, that you would almost imagine she had none.—*Temple Bar.*

THE CLAPPER RAIL.—The Clapper Rail, otherwise called the Saltwater Marsh Hen, is a seaside bird, inhabiting the marshes along our coast within reach of the tides, and rarely if ever straying inward. It goes as far North as Massachusetts, but only in Summer, and is unfrequent or rare beyond the Middle States. Further South, however, it is one of the most abundant and characteristic of the maritime species. On the coast of North Carolina, for instance, it breeds in countless numbers, and remains nearly all the year—only becoming less numerous in Winter, or, perhaps, disappearing altogether for a short time during the coldest weather.

Rails are among the most harmless and inoffensive of birds. All that they seem to want is to be let alone. But when wounded and caught, they make the best fight they can, and show good spirit. The bill is too slender and weak to be much of a weapon, and they scarcely attempt to use it; relying rather upon their sharp claws, which they employ to considerable effect.

A colony of rails goes far towards relieving a marsh of part of its monotony. Retiring and unfamiliar as they are, and seldom seen, considering their immense numbers, yet they have at times a highly-effective way of asserting themselves. Silent during a great part of the year, or at most only indulging in a spasmodic croak now and then, during the breeding season they are about the noisiest birds to be found anywhere. Let a gun be fired in the marsh, and like the reverberating echoes of the report, a hundred cries come instantly from as many startled throats. The noise spreads on all sides, like ripples on the water at the plash of a stone, till it dies away in the distance, only, however, to be repeated again upon the slightest provocation—or none. In the morning and evening, particularly, the rails seem perfectly reckless, and their jovial, if unmusical, notes resound till the very reeds seem to quake. It is as if some irresistible joke was going the rounds, making every bird laugh outright as soon as it was told. With scarcely a change of name, in fact, the Clapper Rail's nature and function in bird society is perfectly expressed. It should be spelled in French style—*claqueur.* Unobtrusive, unrecognized, except by a few, almost unknown to the uninitiated, the birds steadily and faithfully fulfill their allotted parts like claqueurs, they fill the pit, ready at a sign to applaud anything—or nothing—that may be going on in the drama of life before them.—*From an article by Dr. E. N. Coues, U. S. A., in the American Naturalist, for January.*

METEORITES.—If these substances possess no interest from a utilitarian point of view, there are few things which possess more when regarded from any other. Assuming the reader to be acquainted with the constitution of meteorites, and the condition in which iron is found in them—that is to say, in a pure state, instead of in the form of iron ore as dug from the mine—we may now state that, according to M. STANISLAS MEUNIER, a great step has been made towards a positive knowledge of the source from whence they issue. Various hypotheses have been put forward at different times on this subject; some have suggested that they were formed by a combination of atoms of iron, nickel and the other substances found in meteoric iron, which they supposed to be floating in the atmosphere; others have conjectured that they were thrown out of volcanoes in the moon, and some have maintained the hypothesis that they were erupted from the earth itself. Without entering upon a discussion of either of these theories, it may be stated that M. MEUNIER says that on examining the mass of meteoric iron found at Deesa, in Chili, he found it to possess an unexpected resemblance with a block found at Caille (Maritime Alps,) and another which fell at Setif, in Algeria, on the 9th of June, 1867. The Deesa meteorite is a compound of these two stones; it contains an iron identical with that contained in the Caille meteorite, injected in a state of igneous fusion into a stone identical in substance with that of Setif. The Deesa stone is, therefore, an erupted block, and is the first of the kind that has been discovered. Moreover, it is clearly shown that the iron of the Caille meteorite and the stone of that of Setif have a similar stratification, consequently they are supposed to have formed part of the same unknown globe, and this is the first time such a connection has been materially demonstrated. He observes that the meteorites which now fall on the earth are not of the same mineralogical nature as those which formerly fell on this globe. Originally they were masses of iron, (a very large block may be seen in the British Museum, which was found on the plateau of Quito,) but only three such masses are known to have fallen within the last 118 years, whereas there have been on an average three falls of meteoric stones yearly. The greater part of the numerous pieces of iron deposited in collections, have fallen at unknown epochs; the meteoric stones are of comparatively recent date. Perhaps it might with more correctness be said that the meteoric stones which fall now are of a new kind, for none of a carboniferous nature are known to have reached the earth previous to 1803, whereas there are four known instances since that time. From these combined facts he concludes that the meteorites are the ruins of one or several celestial bodies of geologically recent date which moved round the earth, or possibly round the moon, which having gradually lost their internal heat—long before the moon, owing to their lesser volumes—have, in the coldness of space, crumbled apart gradually, portions being left in various parts of the orbit in which they formerly moved, thereby forming a kind of ring of fragments, or rather a series of rings, according to the densities of the different masses; that the masses nearest the centre of the disintegrated planet, containing the largest proportion of iron, came first within the range of the attraction of the earth, and that these have been followed by meteorites composed partly of metals and partly of stone, such as now occasionally reach us. He anticipates that these may hereafter be followed by stones containing less and less metal. The conclusions he arrives at are that the fate of this planet exhibits what will eventually be the doom of the moon, the globe which we inhabit, and all the other planetary bodies of the system, of which the sun alone retains the original type.

WANDERINGS IN MEXICO.—Occasionally the path lies through ruins of an old *hacienda*, where the walls of the sugar house, the chapel and the long line of slave huts are moss green as the trees that grow within and upon them. The pillars of stone and cement stand unchanged by the elements, and the thick walls, though hidden by the clambering vines, are firm and solid as when they rose under the hand of the slave two centuries ago. If you glance into some hut hard by, the inmate, a bent old negro, will tell you of his Spanish master who lived fifty years ago; and he will recite strange stories, and point out the bullet marks on the old walls where he and his fellow-slaves fought for their master against the assailing Indian in the war of independence. The scale on which these buildings were erected is a matter of wonder to the traveler, and indicates the marvelous wealth that once existed in these rich valleys. Here are walls of masonry inclosing land tracts of 5,000 acres; bridges, hid by the trees and vines, whose arches in beauty and strength equal anything of the kind in the new or the old world. But owls and foxes people them now, and the snake and tiger hold undisputed possession of the church where master and slave once worshiped. Fifty years ago these valleys swarmed with an immense population, and tobacco and sugar plantations on the grandest scale dotted this region all over. The expulsion of the Spaniards and the abolition of slavery left it a wilderness. Herds of deer bound up before you; the wild hog springs from his covert in the corral; the Mexican lion tosses up his head and darts into the *chaparral*; and when day dawns on the old plantations, the noisy *chiguluc*, the royal pheasant, the thrush and mocking bird, and countless others, make the jungles vocal with their music.—*Baltimore New Eclectic Magazine.*

NINETY YEARS AGO.

A View of the Republic or State of New-York, Feb. 26, 1779.

The following extract, from the *Scott's Town and Country Magazine* for 1779, has been placed at our disposal, and will doubtless be read with interest:

"The contracted boundaries of this pitiful commonwealth must expose such an important ally to the derision of France. What does this ape of a nation consist of? Nothing more than the counties of Albany, Ulster and Dutchess, with the undesolated fragments of Westchester, Orange and Tryon; for New-York and the four counties on Long and Staten Islands have renounced the usurpers; and Cumberland, Gloucester and Charlotte, revolting from the revolt, have shrewdly withdrawn from their power and their burdens, and set up for themselves under the style of the State of Vermont, and demand a fourteenth stripe in the standard of the Confederation.

Can LOUIS *le petite* help smiling at his Ambassador's map of such a Republic? Or has Mons. GERARD, to prolong his embassy and his gains, concealed it from the eye of his master? Rarely are the remote limits of so great empires so exposed, at the very centre of the insignificant sovereignty.

On the south, not an inch of seacoast for the display of her Vice-Admiral's skill in maritime affairs, and the intermediate country desolated by both armies, open on the west and northwest to the Indians, who have already advanced to the east of Fort Stanwix, and burnt the eight towns of Wyoming, with Henderson, Springfield, Cherry Valley, Burnetsfield and Minisink.

On the north, trembling at the power of Canada through the lakes, Vermont threatening incursions from the northeast, and no part safe but the eastern sides of Albany and Dutchess, if that country can be pronounced so which borders upon neighbors who hate the inhabitants as intruders upon parcels of the immense regions supposed to be comprehended in the old charter of New-England. Add to this that the heart of the Republic is divided by a great navigable river, the settlements extending only to the depth of twenty miles on the one side, and on the other, in many places, not so far. It is a desert from Delaware to Goshen, in Orange, and to Rochester in Ulster. And what is there higher up to restrain the savages from wasting the country on the banks of the Mohawk, to the villages of Schatvary and Schenectady, and down the Hudson by the fields from which the wretched inhabitants were driven in 1777, to prevent their flying to Burgoyne, as far as the Half Moon, which is within twelve miles of Albany? If any man thinks a thinly-settled country, 120 miles long, and in breadth forty, may nevertheless form a respectable community, he wants to be informed that all the inhabitants do not possess, together, the small proportion of a third part of the opulence of the rest of the colony, for on a £10,000 tax in 1775, Albany (though it then included the whole of Tryon, and part of Charlotte since carved out of it) paid only £1,060, Dutchess £800 and Ulster £850—in all £6,720; that the expenses of the usurpation, the old debts and the charges of war exceeding the abilities of the inhabitants, have already reduced them to a society of beggars; and that the Republican Party, supported by their confederates in the other colonies, and governing the rest of their countrymen by the rod of oppression, are a minority of scarce a fifth of the people, and not only incapable of procuring felicity for others, but of defending themselves. What a farce for such a cabal to pretend to form a political constitution, and take the airs of a nation. Behold a civil list sufficient to devour the miserable inhabitants who are dragooned to supply it. Precisely to ascertain the quantum, till the Treasurer's account is published, is impossible. We only know that the burthen is intolerable.

There is paid yearly to Mr. Clinton, the titular Governor, Militia General and Admiral	£2,000
Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor	300
John Jay, Chief Justice	300
John S. Notart, 2d Judge	300
Christopher Yates, 3d Judge	300
Gerardus Bancker, Treasurer	300
Philip Schuyler, William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Gouverneur Morris, James Duane and John Jay, the delegates to the Congress, each $7 per day	6,180
Total	£9,480

Besides the enormous sums concealed from the people, but allowed and received for commissions and fees to COMFORT SAND, the Auditor-General; EGBERT BENSON, the Attorney-General; Judge MORRIS SCOTT, the State Secretary; LEWIS MORRIS, Judge of the Admiralty; THOMAS TREDWELL, Judge of the Court of Probates; the Commissioners for Conspiracies, the Inferior Court Judges, the Justices, Sequestrators, the Council of Appointments, Sheriff's Clerks, the wages of twenty-four Senators and seventy Assemblymen, flags, spies, runners, &c.

The Congress of 1777 estimated the number of souls in the whole Colony of New-York, (then fourteen counties,) at 200,000. On the establishment of their army, in 1776, the Convention of the Province charged their constituents with the supply of five regiments, VAN SCHAACK'S, GANSEVOORT'S, VAN CORTLANDT'S, LIVINGSTON'S and DUBOIS'. Their proportion in all levies is a twelfth part of the whole continent. Her tax for sinking the paper bill in 1778 is no less than £80,000. This is nearly double the sum assessed at any time before on the entire colony. The highest tax under the Royal Government was in 1769, and little more than £41,000. All the debts of the colony did not amount to £350,000. Yet those were progressive days; the reduction of Canada the object. Trade flourished, and Great Britain contributed to reimburse the Province, as possessing a zeal beyond her abilities. Thus the three counties, if the tax must be raised, who were then charged with less than one-third part of £41,000, are saddled with double the whole sum.

Another of Mr. Lincoln's Stories.

The Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette* tells the following story in which President LINCOLN and Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDAGEE, former member of Congress from the Third District of that State, figured:

It seems that BRANDAGEE was earnestly in favor of HENRY HAMMOND'S being appointed United States Marshal, while certain other members of the Connecticut delegation opposed. But BRANDAGEE had a way of working for his friends, and after going over all of HAMMOND'S good qualities and claims, pretty vehemently, culminated by the question, "Now Mr. President, mayn't I rely upon your appointing HAMMOND?" "Well, BRANDAGEE," responded Mr. LINCOLN, do you mean to force me to a decision now?" "Of course I do," responded the resolute little Congressman. "Well, then, BRANDAGEE, I'll have to answer by telling a little story."

"Out in our town of Springfield, some years ago, a thick-headed and very conceited young fop of a lawyer dropped down upon us and opened his office. He waited long and patiently for a 'case,' and finally caught a victim, who had a cause to come before a village Justice, who was a wag in his way and had an eye upon the green legal fledgling. At daylight next morning the young lawyer called at the 'Squire's house, and getting him up and aside, said he had come thus early on a most confidential errand. In fact, he had got his first case, and before it was brought into open Court he thought he would come down and see him privately about it, as it being his first case, it was of the utmost importance that he win the case, and therefore he had come to fix it in a strictly confidential way beforehand. "All right," said the Sqire, entering into the spirit of the affair with seeming enthusiasm. "Now state all the points in your case and I'll listen." The assured attorney went over it with an air of triumph, and waited for the Justice's decision. "Well, my friend, I must say, as you state the case, I should be compelled to decide against you!" "What, Squire! You don't say so!" "Yes, I couldn't help it, as you state it, but then I don't know but the other side might help you out so I could stand by you."

Mr. LINCOLN, either upon hearing or telling a good story, laughed all over, and BRANDAGEE soon discovered that it was for the story and not the moral, that the President had run it off, for HAMMOND was appointed.

When the ship *Asa Eldridge*, Captain JAS. BAKER, hence for San Francisco, was fourteen days out, her bowsprit was struck by a very heavy sea in a severe hurricane, and carried away about six feet outside the knightheads. The Captain, however, continued on his course, avoiding the favorite port of Rio de Janeiro, and reached San Francisco in 134 days.

THE TOMBS.

Thirty Years' History of the New-York City Prison.

THE CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Some of the Criminals Incarcerated--List of Notorious Murderers, Robbers, Burglars, &c.--Interesting Statistics.

Forty years ago, when the region of Union-square was a mere suburb, and the Park Theatre was in its glory, and the old Bull's Head Tavern stood on the present site of the Bowery Theatre, the City of New-York did not possess a prison intended for the exclusive custody of persons committing offences against the criminal laws of the State. About the year 1830 the increase of crime in the county rendered the erection of a City Prison imperative. Anterior to that date the Sheriff of the County of New-York had charge of both criminals and debtors, and these persons were all incarcerated in the common Bridewell, then located in one of the numerous buildings in the City Hall Park. The Police consisted of the night watch, or "Charlies," and the Metropolis was guarded in a very loose way. The City thieves had not then developed so high a degree of ingenuity in the exercise of their peculiar line of business, nor had their numbers reached the high figure reported in recent Police statistics. The venerable night watchmen, with their antiquated horn lanterns and rattles, patrolled the City streets and gave accurate warning of their approach by announcing the hour and the comforting assurance that "all was well."

ERECTION OF THE TOMBS.

As time progressed, however, the authorities began to perceive the necessity for a stronger Police force, and the rapid increase of crime and criminals soon evidenced the necessity for larger accommodations for such persons taken in custody for violating the laws against crime. Under these circumstances, the erection of a new City Prison was decided upon, and the Tombs became one of the institutions of the City, though under whose auspices, other than the Sheriff of the County, it has been difficult to ascertain, the records being singularly defective on that interesting point.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRISON.

After nearly six years' labor the present City Prison, commonly called the Tombs, was finished, and was first occupied by the Sheriff in 1838. The early records of the prison were very irregularly kept, hence considerable doubt exists relative to the precise date of its inauguration. The law at that time designated the Sheriff as the person having control of the internal economy of all prisons and the custody of prisoners in the county. Mr. JOHN HILLYER was the incumbent of the Shrievalty at the time, and THOMAS PHŒNIX the District-Attorney. The Sheriff, on receiving custody of the prison appointed a "Deputy" to take charge of it, and transferred all of the prisoners in the Old Bridewell. In the old prison there were two separate and distinct divisions, one for criminals and the other for debtors or persons arrested under the provisions of the civil laws. Female prisoners were confined on the fourth or top floor of the prison, and there was at that time no such office as matron known. The practice of placing females on the upper floor of the male prison did not continue very long, in consequence of a brutal outrage being attempted by one of the 'ruffians incarcerated. The females were removed to the smaller building still devoted to their use, and at the same time a further reform was instituted by the removal of civil cases from the prison entirely. It was thus that the notorious Eldridge-street Jail sprang into existence.

It must have been about that time, or 1840, that the Common Council assumed jurisdiction over the City Prison. There was at that time no such office known to the law as "Warden." The Superintendent was known by the simple designation of "Keeper," and he continued to be so styled until 1849, when the Governors of the Almshouse took charge of the Tombs, as it even then had become generally known in the City. The origin of this singular appellation grew out of the want of ventilation in the cells, and the fact that prisoners frequently died for the want of pure and wholesome air. The most shocking instance of this kind occurred in 1854, when over a dozen unfortunate wretches who had been committed for intoxication expired miserably one night in the "Black Hole," as the ten-day prison was not inaptly nicknamed by those having connection with or experience of the prison. This terrible scene of death and horror remains in the memory of old prison officials like a fearful dream, and the occurrence made a profound impression in the City at the time.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PRISON.

The early records of the City Prison were not kept with any idea of accuracy or their probable value in the future. Indeed the head keepers, while in office, seem to have paid but little attention to this important branch of their duties. Hence it is that no knowledge can be gained regarding the *personnel* of the prison officials who held office prior to the year 1840. In that year the Common Council of the City seem to have assumed jurisdiction over the prison, for they appointed a Mr. HYDE as Keeper of the Tombs. He seems to have continued in office until 1843, when MALACHI FALLON received the appointment, holding office for two years.

In 1845 the Board of Common Council appointed a Mr. COX as keeper, who only held the position for three or four months, when he retired and was succeeded by Mr. FALLON, his predecessor, who remained in charge until 1847, when WILLIAM EDMONDS received the appointment from the Common Council. Mr. EDMONDS seems to have been the first of the keepers who appreciated the value of prison statistics, for we find that during the first year of his incumbency there were 11,627 persons committed to the City Prison for various offences. Mr. EDMONDS proved so good a Superintendent of the prison that he was permitted to remain in charge as Keeper and Warden until his death, which occurred in the month of October, 1853. He was highly esteemed by his subordinates.

THE ERA OF THE TEN GOVERNORS.

In 1849 a law was passed by the State Legislature authorizing the formation of a Board, to be styled "The Ten Governors of the Almshouse," and they were in that year appointed to take charge of all the charitable institutions of the City, as well as exercise a supervision of the various City prisons. They were also authorized to appoint wardens, clerks and other officers. Mr. FALLON being so good a Keeper was made the first Warden of the Tombs, and he thus forms the connecting link between the two systems of government in the prison.

Previous to the year 1852 very little effort was made to improve the prison in either its external or internal arrangements. Up to that year all of the cells had wooden doors, which, being necessarily closed at night, made the cells anything but pleasant or healthy. This was changed in 1852, however, by the Board, who caused the wooden doors to be taken off and iron-grated doors substituted in their place, which greatly improved the ventilation of the cells and added to the comfort of the prisoners. The aggregate number of persons incarcerated in the prison during the year 1852 was 25,365, the records having been already properly arranged with a view to their permanent value for future reference. In 1852 the Coroner's Office was removed from the precincts of the prison in order to afford accommodation for the Special Sessions Clerk.

ADVENT OF WARDEN GRAY.

Following the death of Mr. FALLON we find that in 1854 a Mr. JOHN GRAY was selected by the Ten Governors as the Warden. Mr. GRAY proved a most excellent superintendent and continued in office for five years, when he died. Warden GRAY improved the prison considerably during his administration through the labor of the prisoners. The greatest work done was the building of a large house for the accommodation of those wretched women who are committed for ten days each, on charge of intoxication or disorderly conduct. He also erected a two-story edifice, in order to afford suitable apartments for the matron and an office for the female prison. In 1854 it is recorded that he had 30,601 persons under his custody; in 1855, 36,264; in 1856, 27,881; and in 1857, 27,845.

A CHANGE IN WARDENS.

On the 3d of August, 1858, Mr. GRAY died, much regretted by all who knew him. Despite his earnest endeavors to improve the Tombs as a prison, the fact that it was wholly unfit for the purpose was fully as well known then as now. Indeed the Grand Jury had, previous to Mr. GRAY's incumbency, regularly indicted the prison as a nuisance eight or ten times a year for a period of several years. In 1854 it was only capable of accommodating one hundred male and twenty female prisoners, as they should be, in separate cells. When Mr. GRAY took charge he succeeded in so improving the interior that only one Grand Jury have seen fit to indict it, which event occurred in 1866, when there was reported to be insufficient accommodation for the persons imprisoned therein. Mr. GRAY's record is an excellent one, for he made more decided improvements than any Warden either before or after him. During the year 1858 there were 35,172 persons committed.

In 1859 Mr. CHARLES SUTTON was appointed to succeed Mr. GRAY, and entered upon the duties of his office on New Year's Day. He held possession of the Wardenship until 1865, when he resigned. Both Warden EDMONDS and Warden GRAY had been domiciled in the prison during their tenure of office, the Leonard-street side of the prison being fitted up as a residence, with a neat flower garden in front. When Mr. SUTTON was appointed Warden, he declined to reside inside the prison building, as it was inconvenient and humiliating for his family, which being acquiesced in by the Board, an extra allowance was made him for house rent. The rooms formerly occupied by the Warden's family were then fitted up as a place of detention for juvenile delinquents, who previous to that year had been habitually confined in the old Station House in the yard of the prison, and some of the most desperate or notorious were kept in the male prison. There were 42,007 prisoners committed to the City Prison this year.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

In 1860 the Ten Governors of the Almshouse went out of office, their Board being abolished by an act of the Legislature. In place of the Governors, a new Board was authorized under the designation of "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." The new Board consisted of Messrs. SIMEON DRAPER, ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON and MOSES H. GRINNELL. In assuming jurisdiction the Commissioners directed that letter-boxes be placed in each prison, and by their orders prisoners were furnished with writing materials free of cost, so that the fact of their liberty being restrained should not prevent their communicating with their friends outside. Among other improvements, the Board caused wire gratings to be placed on the doors of cells intended for prisoners who had undergone trial and received sentence. This was to more effectually prevent visitors from passing contraband or dangerous articles to the occupants.

BUMMERS' HALL.

The cells in the old Station House were all torn down that year, and the building fitted up for the reception of male persons committed for intoxication or disorderly conduct. The apartment is a spacious one, measuring one hundred feet in length by thirty in width, and fully thirty feet from floor to ceiling. There are two large stoves in the guardhouse to afford proper warmth in Winter, while a row of benches surrounds the apartment. It is now commonly known as "Bummers' Hall," and has witnessed many an amusing scene since it has been so arranged, though, indeed, a terrible tragedy was once enacted within its walls, as will be related in the proper place. This building was, before it became "Bummers' Hall," used as a Station for the Sixth Ward Police.

WAR TIMES AND THE YEAR FOLLOWING.

In 1862 the great drain upon men for the war began to be felt in the decrease of prisoners, and the Police utilized every person arrested for minor offences, and the "Metropolitan Brigade" grew into existence, the bounty premiums enriching more than one of the prominent members of the Department. The Commissioners substituted kerosene oil for gas, as the expense was found to be too great, the result of the change being a saving of seventy-five per cent. There were 41,299 persons committed during 1862, the number being decreased to 32,593 in 1863, and 31,231 in 1864. No changes in the internal economy of the prison was made in any of these three years. In August JAMES E. COULTER was appointed Warden of the Prison. He held office until the close of 1869, when he resigned to accept the position of Police Magistrate. He was also an Alderman during his Wardenship. There were 39,616 prisoners committed in 1865. The number rose to 42,621 in 1866. In 1867 a new brick prison was built for juvenile delinquents, and the boys under arrest are now properly classified and supplied with clean clothes on their admission, first being compelled to enter a bath. The assistant matron in charge of the boy's prison also sees that their clothing is kept in proper repair. In September of this year Mr. MARK FINLEY was appointed Chief Clerk and Deputy Warden in place of his brother, resigned. Mr. FINLEY has been connected with the Tombs over nineteen years.

In 1867 the number of prisoners committed was 47,313; in 1868 it fell to 46,476, and in 1869 to 42,209. On the first of the present month, JOHN STACOM was appointed Warden, *vice* COULTER, resigned, and entered upon the duties of his office.

CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS.

As will be readily surmised, the great bulk of the prisoners committed to the Tombs is composed of persons arrested for intoxication and disorderly conduct, whose term of imprisonment seldom extends over a period of ten days. It is no unusual occurrence to find the same person committed ten or twelve times a year, and instances have been known where a drunkard has been arrested twice in the same week, having evaded imprisonment in the first instance by the payment of a fine, only to renew the offence. The cases of *mania a potu* are very numerous on the prison books, and this class of prisoners is essentially a miserable one.

In October, 1868, the Board of Commissioners promulgated the following order:

Ordered, That the Warden of the City Prisons shall cause all prisoners convicted of or held on a charge of felony to be confined in separate cells, and that in no instance, without the consent of this Board, shall more than one prisoner convicted of or charged with felony occupy the same cell. When, under the foregoing rule, the cells of either of the prisons shall be occupied, the Warden will transfer any increase in the number of prisoners charged with felony to the other prisons in his charge in the following order: First, the Tombs Prison; second, Jefferson Market; third, Essex Market; fourth, Fifty-seventh-street Prison.

This was a most beneficent rule, as previous to that date there were frequently three and sometimes four persons confined in one cell, originally intended for one only. In such cases veteran and hardened criminals, fresh from the State Prison they were soon to reënter, would sometimes be confined in a cell with a prisoner only just entering the paths of crime, thus lessening the chances of reforming the neophyte. Another reform is necessary, however, to complete the improvement in the custody of prisoners. Murderers, who have been sentenced to suffer death for their crimes, are now confined in cells on the ground floor, within hearing of the other prisoners. They should be provided with a place removed from the din and turmoil of the common hall of the prison, where their feelings are often outraged by idle curiosity and rude impertinence, and where the words of admonition and consolation addressed to them by friends must come to their ears mingled with ribaldry and blasphemy from the wretched creatures who surround them. Common humanity seems to demand that the last hours of the condemned should be passed in quietude and peace, secluded from the bustle of the busy world, in which they are never more to join, to devote their time to the consideration of the position their improper conduct has reduced them to.

The rule in reference to keeping prisoners in separate cells worked admirably, and gave great satisfaction for a time, but in consequence of the great increase of prisoners it became necessary to place two prisoners in nearly all the cells, so that it is almost as bad now as before the rule was adopted. There should be at least 1,000 cells in the City Prison in order to accommodate the criminals under custody.

THE COLT MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A prison of the magnitude and importance of the Tombs has, of course, a voluminous history in singular and remarkable cases. A recapitulation of these would fill a volume, so it must suffice to allude to a few of the more celebrated events occurring in the Tombs since its establishment.

Perhaps no event connected with the history of the City Prison created so much interest and excitement as the murder of WILLIAM ADAMS by JOHN C. COLT, and the subsequent suicide of the assassin in his cell a few hours before the time fixed for his execution. The social position occupied by both the murderer and his victim, the sternness with which the integrity of the law was manifested in COLT's case, by his conviction and death sentence, caused a profound impression upon the public mind. The fact that the gallows was cheated of its victim by his seeking death at his own hands, was also calculated to excite attention. The announcement of COLT's suicidal death in his cell produced a doubt of the integrity of the prison officials, and the cry went forth that collusion and fraud had effected what personal and political influence failed to accomplish. Many there were who refused to believe the story of the suicide, for the simple reason that no public exhibition of the remains of the murderer was made, and the accidental burning of the cupola of prison, where the execution was designed to take place, was also deemed suspicious. Even to this day there are persons who firmly believe that COLT is still alive and residing in the vicinity of the Metropolis. One of the most remarkable instances of this kind is the fact that a veteran gate keeper stationed at the Fulton Ferry always insists that he frequently sees COLT pass to and fro. The fact that COLT was to have been executed in 1842 is usually lost sight of, as the lapse of time would make COLT a very old man. A brief account of the tragedy will no doubt prove interesting at this time:

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

COLT was publishing a work on bookkeeping, and employed ADAMS to do the work at his office on the corner of Gold and Ann streets. Being unable to pay the bill, COLT was persistently dunned by ADAMS for the money. ADAMS was suddenly missed, being last seen alive on the 11th of September, 1841. A New-Orleans packet was accidently detained by adverse winds, and remained in port several days. A noisome odor annoyed the crew, and upon an examination of the cargo, a packing case was discovered which contained the body of ADAMS, packed in salt, and directed to a physician in the Crescent City. COLT was arrested, and a hatchet found in his office in the building now occupied by DELMONICO, at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway. The weapon exactly fitted a gaping wound in the dead man's skull, and ADAMS' watch was found in a closet, and the evidence was deemed conclusive. The trial was conducted on the part of the people by District-Attorney JAMES R. WHITING, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. JOHN A. MORRELL. When the jury rendered a verdict against COLT, he stated that the fatal wound had been inflicted while fighting with ADAMS, and that his attempt to make away with the body was an afterthought. After the date of execution had been fixed, a $1,000 bill was sent to Sheriff HART to induce him to neglect his duty, the only effect being that the money was given to the Corporation. On the day of the execution Rev. Mr. ANTHON and Judge MERRITT performed the marriage ceremony between COLT and his mistress, CAROLINE HENSHAW. While the final preparations were being made, Mr. ANTHON informed the Sheriff that the condemned was quite resigned to his fate, and wished to be alone for half an hour. The request was granted, and when the cell door was opened COLT was found lying on his back, quite dead, with a small stiletto buried deep in his heart. From the appearance of the body it was supposed that COLT had acted with rare self-possession; for he had cut out a piece of his vest over the region of the heart, then placed the point of the weapon to his breast with his left hand, and drove it home by a determined blow with the other hand. On the palm of the right hand were found a few drops of blood that spirted from the wound before death had relaxed the muscles, and caused it to fall by the side of the body. At the moment of the announcement of COLT's suicidal death, the cupola of the Tombs was declared to be on fire. These events led to the theory being entertained for some time, by the general public, that COLT had been permitted to escape during the confusion consequent to the fire. That such was not the fact, however, is now known, as there are yet living witnesses to the suicide.

THE DONOVAN TRAGEDY.

On the 1st of December, 1864, a terrible tragedy occurred in the prison. JOHN DONOVAN had been committed by Justice DODGE for insanity, superinduced by intemperance. According to usual custom, DONOVAN was placed in the long room, on the ground floor of the prison, known as "Bummers' Hall," together with fourteen "ten days'" men, who had been committed for intoxication. Among the number were WILLIAM KENNEDY, JAMES MCDONALD and WILLIAM GEORGE. Quiet reigned supreme till 4 o'clock A. M., when the watchman, MARK FINLAY, heard the cries of "Murder!" "Help!" "Police!" Mr. FINLAY hurried to the spot, and, looking through the grating of the door, saw DONOVAN assault his fellow prisoners with the poker, an iron bar, some three or four feet in length, and weighing six or seven pounds. Those prisoners who had not been disabled by the desperate man were running from him and screaming for help. Being unable to cope single handed with DONOVAN, FINLAY summoned the Sixth Ward Police. On entering "Bummers' Hall" the Police encountered a most sickening and horrible sight. MCDONALD and KENNEDY lay dead on the floor with their skulls crushed in and their brains scattered about the room; near them was the prostrate form of WILLIAM GEORGE, his skull fractured, and in a dying condition. The lunatic, who was still flourishing his murderous weapon, had upset the stove, on which he had piled two or three benches for the purpose of setting the prison on fire. DONOVAN was called upon to surrender, but declined, so the Police fired several shots at him, but without effect. One of the bullets, however, lodged in the right shoulder of GEORGE HENRY HILL, inflicting a serious wound. At this juncture DONOVAN attempted to run up a flight of stairs in the east end of the room, when all the officers present rushed upon him. They applied their locusts freely, and soon succeeded in disarming DONOVAN, who was taken into a cell, and thus prevented from doing further harm.

PROMINENT CRIMINALS NOW IN THE TOMBS.

Owing to the law's delay there are now several persons incarcerated in the City Prison, whose offences have rendered them infamous in this City. Among these are JAMES MCFARLAND, the lawer who shot ALBERT D. RICHARDSON in the *Tribune* office, causing his death a few days after. MCFARLAND is to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at its next session. He appears to be quite calm in his preparations for the event, having already secured eminent legal talent for the conduct of his defence. The particulars of the Richardson tragedy are too fresh in the recollections of our readers to need recapitulation here. JOHN REAL, the ex-Deputy Sheriff and watchman, who so deliberately murdered Officer JOHN SMEDICK in July, 1868, is also a living inmate of the Tombs. JOHN has a nicely carpeted cell with some chairs and a table, besides a few pictures and books. He enjoys considerable liberty in the prison at all times and seems to have but little care upon his mind. His case has been before the Courts so often that the public are quite wearied of the repulsive details, and there is a prospect that a definite decision will be arrived at before a twelvemonth elapses. THOMAS JACKSON, the Court of Sessions officer and bully, who willfully sacrificed the life of a former friend named ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, in the First Ward, is also in the prison, yet untried for the life he has forfeited to the vengeance of the law for the unprovoked and cowardly murder he committed. JACKSON was always a ruffian, judging from the history recorded of him in the Police books, and even when arrested, at the time of the murder, was positively feared by officers who did duty in the ward he so defiantly ruled. He was first indicted for manslaughter, but the procedure excited so much public indignation that another Grand Jury was appealed to, and the prisoner is to be tried some time this Winter for murder in the first degree.

EXECUTIONS IN THE TOMBS.

The homicidal list of the Tombs during the last twenty years is a suggestive one. We can only present that portion where the case has been definitely decided by conviction and sentence, or where the prisoner committed suicide in anticipation of the gallows. The records of the prison are in so imperfect a condition prior to the year 1851 that it was found impossible to glean any information regarding the earlier statistics of the Tombs. Since 1849 there have been nineteen persons executed in the Tombs for the crimes of murder, piracy and slave trading, as follows:

Mathew Wood—Poisoned his wife Margaret in March, 1849. Executed July 20, 1849.

Thomas Benson (negro) and Edward F. Douglas—Murdered Asa Havens, mate of the bark *Glenn*, Sept. 17, 1850. Executed as pirates July 25, 1851.

Aaron B. Stookey—Stabbed Edward Moore, a negro, with a knife, on the 17th of April, 1851. Executed Sept. 19, 1851.

Otto Grunzig—Poisoned his wife Victorine, Aug. 8, 1851. Executed Feb. 27, 1852.

Albert W. Hicks, *alias* Wm. Johnson—Murdered George H. Burr, Captain of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson*, and the two deck hands Oliver Watts and Smith Watts, in the Lower Bay, March 21, 1860. Taken from the Tombs, July 13, 1860, to Bedloe's Island, and there executed for piracy.

Nathaniel Gordon, slave trader—Executed in the Tombs Feb. 21, 1862. This was the first and only execution that took place in the United States, and the case attracted great attention at the time.

William Henry Hawkins, a negro—Murdered Captain William Henry Adams, on board the vessel *Lamergier*, on the high seas, Sept. 29, 1861. Executed June 27, 1862. Hawkins' execution was remarkable for the extreme coolness displayed by the condemned pirate.

Bernard Friery—Murdered Harry Lazarus, Jan. 2, 1865, with a knife. Executed Aug. 17, 1866.

Patrick Fitzgerald—Shot and killed his wife Margaret [J]an. 7, 1853. Executed June 17, 1853.

Nicholas Howlett and William Saul (notorious river pirates)—Murdered Charles Baxter, a ship night watchman, Aug. 24, 1852. Executed together Jan. 28, 1853.

Joseph Clark—Murdered Officer George T. Gillespie with a cartrung, July 10, 1851. Executed Feb. 11, 1853.

James L. Hoare—Murdered his mistress, Susan McAnnany, with a knife, March 11, 1857. Executed July 17, 1857.

John Dorsey—Killed Anne Girr, *alias* Hopkins, with a knife, March 11, 1851. Executed July 17, 1854.

James Rodgers, boy—Killed John Swanson with a small knife, Oct. 17, 1857. Executed Nov. 12, 1858.

James Stephens—Poisoned his wife Sophia, Sept. 22, 1857. Executed Feb. 3, 1860. This case proved a sensational one, in consequence of the lapse of nearly two years between the crime and the positive discovery of poison in the remains.

John Crimmins—Killed Dennis McHenry with a bayonet, Oct. 10, 1859. Executed March 3, 1860. This case excited considerable interest, owing to the fact that it was deemed unnecessary to demand the death penalty, Crimmins being incensed by a wanton insult to his wife given by the victim.

Frank Ferris—Killed his wife Mary, Sept. 9, 1864, with an ax. Executed Oct. 19, 1866.

George Wagner—Murdered his wife Margaret, with a hatchet, August, 1865. Executed March 1, 1867.

Jeremiah O'Brien—Killed his mistress, Kate Smith, with a knife. Executed Aug. 9, 1867.

MURDERERS CONDEMNED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Besides these the following persons have been incarcerated in the prison since 1850, for the crime of homicide, and have been sentenced to State Prison on conviction in the minor grades of the crime. The record will be found an interesting one, although it does not contain the names of those who have escaped trial or arrest, except in notorious cases. The list has been classified by years, and the sentence follows each name:

Sept. 11, 1841—Jno. C. Colt killed Adams; committed suicide Nov. 18, 1842, on morning of execution.

1851—Jas. Wall, life; Otto Grunzig, executed Feb. 27, 1852; Thos. Pritchard, life; Jas. Sullivan, life; Michael Mulvey, life.

1852—Martin Bloomer, State Lunatic Asylum; Jas. Doyle, to be executed, but life by Governor.

1853—Wm. Eberle, Lunatic Asylum; Aaron Johnson, 7 years.

1854—Dr. Robert Graham, murder Colonel Loring, St. Nicholas Hotel, 7 years.

1855—Louis Baker, Jas. Turner, Paugene McLaughlin, murder of Bill Poole; Robt. Bulius, Lunatic Asylum; Wm. Schaeffenberg, life.

1857—Emma Augusta Cunningham, *alias* Burdell, bogus baby and murder, was discharged afterwards; Jno. J. Eckel, Young Snodgrass, accessories to Burdell murder.

1858—Dad Cunningham killed Paugene McLaughlin, was bailed after being tried and jury disagreed; died of consumption; Michael Cancemi, killed officer Anderson, life; Daniel Tembroke, murder and rape, 10 years; Leroy Rusher, life; John Maroney, 20 years; James Larkin, life; Maurice O'Connell, murder and rape, life.

1859—John McDonald, Lunatic Asylum; John G. Meyers, life; John Sichtug, 15 years; Felix Sanchez was to be executed, but was sent to Sing Sing—is insane; John Glass, 20 years; James Glass, life; Michael Flynn, 10 years; Quimbo Appo, Chinaman, Fourth Ward, was sentenced to be executed—commuted to 10 years by the Governor; Jean Bosquet, man monkey, tried to kill a prisoner, natural life; James Higgins, 20 years; Robert McDonald killed Virginia Stewart, suicide in City Prison.

1860—Charles Manhattan, life; Daniel Findley, life; John T. Williams, 15 years; Adam Jaeger, life; Martin Toole, 12 years; Thomas Reynolds, life; Edward Hodgon, life; Francis Hoffman, life; Mortimer Shay, life; John McCue, 19 years.

1861—Alfred Buchanan, Lunatic Asylum; Edward Boulger, (his wife,) 7 years; Patrick George, 7 years; Xavier Hochriter, life; John Samuels, 15 years; Thomas McGill, (his mother,) Lunatic Asylum.

1862—Charles Lowenburg, State Prison, to be executed; Charles Jeffrards, State Prison, to be executed.

1863—Jacob Wiler, life; Austin Henry, manslaughter, 6 years; Fred. Munter, life.

1864—Charles Walters, aged seventeen, killed a woman, life; Ed. Hunter, manslaughter, life; Frank Ferris, death; James Brannigan, life.

1865—John Ward killed Officer Walke, life; Bernard Friery, death; Wm. Keefe, life.

1867—Wm. O'Brien, fifteen years; Vincent Cody, life; Cripen Cadera, life; Anthony Mahn, life.

1868—Donato Mogaldo, life; Wm. McCutcheon, life; Richard Casey, life.

1869—John Siebert, life.

HIGHWAYMEN AND ROBBERS.

Next to the crime of murder, that of robbery, accompanied by violence, necessarily occupies a second place. Under the head of robbery is also classed that species of theft where the victim is overpowered by drugs or anæsthetics. No class of criminals are so dreaded in all large cities as footpads or ruffians, who assault unoffending citizens in the public streets, and rob their persons, as they do not hesitate, and often prefer to accompany the larceny by violence, sometimes causing the death of the victim. We append a list of those persons who have been convicted since 1850 and duly sentenced. The extreme term of "life" will be found attached to the names of the most desperate criminals.

1851—John Morrison, 10 years; Joseph Blake, 8 years.

1852—Hugh McRae, 10 years; F. Wilson, 10 years; John Nolan, 10 years; Thomas Farren, 10 years; Richard Lee, 10 years; Charles Lynch, 10 years; Lewis Engs, 10 years; Ellen Johnson, 10 years; Annie Jones, 10 years; Hannah Jones, 10 years; Joe Riley, 10 years; Peter Hollis, 10 years; Cornelius Morris, 10 years; Peter Kelly, 10 years; John Griffith, 10 years.

1853—Sarah Miller, 10 years; James Meyer, 10 years; James McElroy, 10 years; Alex. McAfee, 10 years; William Moran, 10 years; Levi Weeks, 10 years; Michael Gillen, 60 years; John Drummer, 10 years; John Lamb, 10 years; John Curry, 10 years; Robert Jones, 10 years; William Johnson, 10 years; Michael Kehoe, 10 years; John Gleeson, 10 years; Edward Shay, 10 years.

1854—Sidney Williams, 10 years; Thomas Power, 10 years; James Shay, 10 years; Dennis Shorter, 10 years; John McCrady, 12 years.

1855—Wm. Layton, 10 years; George Smith, 10 years; Matilda Green, 10 years; Ed. Giles, 10 years; Dennis Collins, 10 years.

1856—Ed. McCarty, 10 years; W. H. Webb, 10 years; Robert Wilson, 10 years; Daniel O'Niell, 10 years; John Gallagher, 10 years.

1857—John Clark, 10 years; John Carroll, 14 years; John Hennigan, 40 years; John Lester, 12 years; Geo. Hyde, life; Wm. Brown, 14 years; John Allen, 10 years; James Flynn, 29 years; James Kelly, 15 years; Hugh Hughes, 10 years; Aaron Paul, 12 years; John Sullivan, 10 years; Peter Roe, 12 years; Hugh Riley, 10 years; Michael Nugent, life; Jas. Wilson, 12 years; Jno. White, 11 years; Cath. McNulty, 10 years; Mary Ann Murray, 10 years; Jno. Murray, 10 years; Jas. McQuincey, 14 years.

1858—Jas. Murray, 10 years; Lodewick Fick, 10 years; Francis McCue, 13 years; Chas. Johnson, 10 years; Jno. Sheridan, 10 years; Henry Hare, 10 years; Mary Carroll, 10 years; Matthew Bowen, 10 years; Wm. Benson, 10 years; Chas. Davenport, 10 years.

1859—Ed. Armstrong, 10 years; Maurice Quinlan, 15 years; Dennis Bowghen, 10 years; Wm. Miller, 10 years; George Spencer, 10 years; Thomas Farley, 15 years; Jos. Perez, 10 years; Ed. West, 10 years.

1860—Wm. Backus, 10 years; Charles Pemigchiff, 11 years.

1861—Michael McCarty, 10 years; Thomas Burns, 10 years; James Killy, 10 years; Henry Duffy, 10 years; Michael Cronin, 10 years; Theresa Townsend, 10 years.

1862—Antonio J. Bastor, 20 years; Arch. Wilson, 10 years; Robert Johnson, 10 years.

1863—Michael Doyle, (rioter,) 15 years; John Hagan, 10 years; Patrick Sheron, (rioter,) 10 years; William Watson, (rioter, 10 years; John Wilson, (rioter,) 10 years; John Conway, (rioter,) 15 years; Joseph Marshall, (rioter,) 10 years.

1864—Stephen Larken, 10 years; Peter Kiley, 10 years; David Ryder, 10 years; John Smith, 10 years; Charles Patterson, 10 years; John Quirk, 15 years; Edward Burns, 10 years.

1865—Joseph Butler, 10 years; James Morrison, 10 years; Samuel McLean, 20 years; John Hoev, 20 years; Henry Archer, 20 years; Charles Gay, 10 years.

1866—Patrick Devlin, 10 years; Tim Donovan, 20 years; Prospero Maggotte, 10 years; Patrick Madden, 10 years; Michael Gaffney, 10 years; Thomas Golden, 10 years; Emile Geraline, 20 years; Michael Alwell, 20 years; Anthony Ransom, 10 years; Thomas Kelly, 10 years; James Sinclair, 10 years; William Sickles, 12 years 6 months; John O'Connor, 20 years; Edward Noland, 20 years.

1867—John Simpson, 20 years; Joseph Johnson, 20 years; Patrick Kelly, 15 years; Wm. Brooks, 10 years; James Dolan, 20 years.

1868—James Leon, 10 years.

1869—John McNamee, 10 years; James McGuinness, 20 years; Ed. Gibson, 10 years; Charles Johnson, 12 years; Thomas Jones, 15 years; Thomas Brennan, 15 years; Patrick Moore, 20 years; James Buckley, 15 years; Charles Connor, 15 years; William Furlong, 12 years.

NOTORIOUS BURGLARS SENTENCED.

After robbery comes the crime of burglary, in natural sequence, as viewed in the eye of the law. This class of offenders are deliberate in their actions, and frequently display considerable ingenuity and courage in their infamous attempts upon the property of citizens. The following list embraces all of those who have been convicted of the higher degrees of burglary and received commensurate sentences and imprisonment in the State Prisons during the past twenty years. In many instances the same person appears two or three times in the record, as will be seen by the notes appended. This class of convicts are the most troublesome in the prison, by reason of their superior intelligence and desperate mode of life, which frequently leads them to make attempts to escape. The record of sentences is an interesting one:

1851—Henry Allen, 6 years; Henry O'Neil, 10 years; Jas. Clark, 7 years; Wm. Carroll, 7 years; Chas. Southwick, 10 years, Wm. Sullivan, 15 years; Geo. W. Francis, 10 years; Francis Frier, 10 years; Jefferson Hill, 10 years; John McCoy, 15 years; Michael Kenny, 7 years; Wm. Garbet, 6 years; Jos. Lane, 10 years; John Jones, 6 years, Robert Jones, 6 years.

1852—Peter Reed, 10 years; Forester Young, 10 years; Thos. McCarty, 10 years; Jas. McDonald, 10 years; John Johnson, 10 years.

1853—John Moore, 6 charges, 10 years; Wm. Johnson, 10 years; John Gray, 10 years; Julius Smith, 10 years; Wm. People, 10 years; Robert Gardner, 10 years; Moses Degraw, 6 years.

1854—James Gilmore, 10 years; Thos. Kelly, 15 years; Chas. Wood, 15 years.

1855—Jno Farrell, 6 years; Geo. Clifton, 9 years; Geo. Smith, 10 years; Geo. Gardner, 10 years.

1856—Jno. Sheen, 10 years; Samuel Siggin, 10 years.

1857—Gustave Bender, attempted suicide in prison, 10 years; James Beglin, 10 years; Jno. McBraite, 10 years; Jno. Fellinger, life; Geo. Higginson, 15 years, 3 months; Henry Smith, 12 years; Wm. Smith, 9 years.

1858—Jas. Corcoran, 10 years; Jas. Hasara, third time, 10 years; Henry Blumenthal, 10 years; Jas. Shaffer, 10 years; Wm. Irving, 10 years; Jno. Francis, years.

1859—Jno. Irving, 10 years; Charles Curtis, 6 years.

1860—Chas. Roberts, 15 years; Dexter Adams, 12 years; Henry Adams, 10 years; Jno. C. Adams, 10 years; Wm. F. Ayres, 7 years; Wm. C. McSorley, life.

1862—Jno. Van Patten, third time, 10 years.

1863—Henry Engles, 10 years.

1864—Jno. Lyons, 10 years.

1865—Henry Schmidt, 10 years; Jas. Foster, 10 years; Chas. English, attempt to kill officer in Broadway and Bond-street, 10 years.

1866—Jas. Flynn, 15 years; Chas. Brown, 15 years; Ed. Nolan, 20 years; Geo. Smith, 10 years; Thomas Howard, 15 years; Jno. Delmont, 8 years.

1867—Wm. Ryan, 12 years; Wm. Carroll, 12 years.

1868—Jas. Louis, 10 years.

1869—Isaiah Garrett, 15 years; Ed. Munday, 10 years; Henry Monroe, 12 years; Chas. J. Murdock, 10 years; Louis Sanders, 10 years; Ed. Thomas, 15 years; Geo. Vanness, 10 years.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.

The following is a list of employes of the City Prison, with their individual rank and annual salary:

John Stacom, Warden, $2,750; Mark Finley, Clerk and Deputy Warden, $1,500; John Orr, Night Deputy Warden, $1,400; Wm. S. Nealis, Physician, $600; Robert Cunningham, Record Clerk, $1,100; Nicholas Maher, Steward, $1,100; Jno. E. McCarthy, Jas. Linden, Artemas Kendall, David B. Dwire, Jas. M. Bailey, Wm. E. Kennedy, Wm. F. Long, Thos. F. J. Golden, Patrick Divier, Jno. F. O'Neill and Jas. T. Conhogan, Deputy Keepers, $1,000 each; Flora Foster, Matron, $600; Anna J. French, Lavinia Phelps, Mary Waite, Assistant Matrons, $425 each.

These offices are not overpaid considering their duties and responsibilities. The deputy keepers consider that they do not receive a fair remuneration, as they are compelled to be on duty in the prison at least twelve hours each. It would seem, indeed, that they should be given the same salary as policemen.

A Husband Obtains a Heavy Verdict for Damages.

From the Rochester Union, Jan. 14.

In the Circuit Court, the case of JOHN SEILER against PETER C. WARD was tried and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $3,000. The wife of SEILER became attached to WARD a few years since, and the preference thus shown grew into an intimacy which is alleged to have been criminal. Mrs. SEILER, last Winter, accompanied him to Albany, where, it is alleged, they occupied the same apartment at Stanwix Hall. Letters were read proving the affection between WARD and Mrs. SEILER. The plaintiff sued for $5,000 damages. The defence is that Mrs. SEILER was brutally treated by her husband, and her life made so miserable by him as to compel her to leave her household. On the part of the defence, a bill of divorce obtained in Illinois since the commencement of this action, was introduced in evidence, but the Court would not admit it on the ground that the Courts of Illinois had no jurisdiction when both were residents of this State.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Temperance State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, Feb. 8.

Country papers are asking their readers to repeat the following rapidly: "And she stood in the arbor welcoming him in."

The Ohio State Temperance Alliance has called a Convention to meet in Delaware on the 10th of August next, and to remain in session three days.

A young lady in Bedford, Penn., while making her toilet a few evenings ago, set her hair on fire and was seriously burned. Now she ridicules the idea of hair-breadth escapes.

A Richmond paper notices what it calls some "human curiosities," on exhibition in that city. They prove to be "the beautiful Circassian lady" and "the learned pig."

Maine has a mail carrier, now 76 years of age, who has carried the mail daily from North Monmouth to Monmouth Centre for twenty-one years, and has missed but one trip during that time.

The same old story comes from Covington, Ky. A father thought to frighten his little son by pointing at him a gun he supposed to be unloaded. The gun was discharged and the little boy instantly killed.

Virginia papers report that within less than eighteen months there have been seven deaths in one family in that State. Manchester, where they resided, is healthy, and all the members of the family died from different causes. There are now but two left, and both are sick.

After a trial, lasting eight days, a party of women who in 1868 made a raid upon a drinking saloon in Alton, N. H., in which they knocked in the heads of barrels, broke jugs and smashed things generally, have been sentenced to pay about $1,000 in fines and costs.

Mr. DONALD MCDONALD, who for thirty years was publisher of the Montreal *Transcript*, died in that city on Wednesday, aged 71 years. In him Montreal lost a good and benevolent citizen, who was much esteemed by all who knew him.

Complaints come from Maine, Boston and Philadelphia of the recent discovery in coal of tin boxes, similar to a common blacking box, filled with powder and percussion caps, and fastened together with a lead band, and in each locality the inquiry is made, "What does it mean?"

Mr. JOHN POWELL, of Weissport, Carbon County, Penn., a hard-working man, who has all his life been doing "odd jobs," has just ascertained that he and his brother and sister are the awful heirs of an uncle who died some time ago in Berks County, having property valued at $7,000,000.

The Richmond *Whig* regards the national capital moving project with sublime indifference. It says it is not aware that the nearness of Washington has ever been of benefit to Virginia, morally, politically or materially, and that if the bauble has charms for the great West, it can take it.

Since 1807 a family of owls have occupied an old sycamore tree, near Burlington, N. J. They have been protected by the owner of the land on which it stands, and each night at dark the paternal owl pays a visit to his benefactor, perching himself on a tree near the house, and giving forth melodious notes of gratitude.

It has been definitely ascertained that Mrs. AUGUSTA J. EVANS WILSON was not in the railroad train which was wrecked in Tennessee last week, and therefore was not fatally injured. The public is not yet to be deprived of those wonderful books, with their wonderful words and astounding statements.

A catamount was shot in East Killingly, Vt., on the 8th, which measured five feet in length and weighed forty-five pounds. During the fight it killed three hounds. He was finally shot with buckshot through the heart, his last leap being fifteen feet in the air and forty-five feet forward, to an inch.

The eccentric H. C. L. DORCEY, of Pawtucket, R. I., in sending his $333 to the Virginia Penitentiary, that the convicts might make merry on his birthday, said: "There is is ten thousand thousand times and times too much Christianity, and not one thousandth part enough of the simple Gospel of Jesus, to wit: Do good."

The official returns thus far received of the vote for the Constitutional Convention in Tennessee give the following results: East Tennessee, for, 7,420; against, 7,028; Middle Tennessee, for, 27,099; against, 1,809; West Tennessee, for, 19,021; against, 1,253; total, for, 53,540; against, 10,090.

A Virginia farmer has discovered a plan to make his tobacco yellow, his practice being, it is said, "to build at the barn an immense log fire, as if preparing to kill hogs; to heat rocks red hot, and scatter them all over the floor of the barn; then with buckets to throw water all over the heated rocks, thereby raising a perfect fog of steam in the house."

JAMES ANNAN, an eccentric old unmarried citizen of Bristol, Vt., has recently lost by fire his house and library, on which he spent all the money he could spare; and now, deprived of the prized companionship of his books, he is searching for a cave in the mountain where he can live, disdaining to become a charge on the town.

Hon. THOS. EWING has published a letter opposing the recognition of Cuban independence, and concluding as follows: "Although not a sworn supporter of the present Administration—for I find much to condemn—I would be unwilling to see it censured for, or forced to abandon any measure of sound statesmanlike policy. Its course as to Cuba, thus far indicated, appears to me clearly right; and I hope it will be persisted in to the end, and finally approved by the people."

It is proposed to hold a Convention of delegates from all the colored associations in Maryland, in Baltimore, in February. And Dr. H. J. BROWN, Chairman of the Colored Republican State Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of all its members in the same city, Feb. 22, "to consider the consolidation of the Republican Party of the State, the interest of the laboring classes, and to organize preparatory to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The Fortunate Little Milliner at Fort Edward.

From the Troy Times, Jan 14.

Some months since we published a statement to the effect that Miss GRAY, a milliner of Fort Edward, had become the fortunate heir to $19,000,000, which her lover, a young Englishman, had willed to her upon his dying bed. The main fact in the case—the heirship—is true; but we now learn that it was not to the lover but to his father that Miss GRAY is indebted for her extraordinary good fortune. It seems the lover on his return to England, like too many others, proved inconstant, and married another lady against his father's will. Whether it was remorse at his faithlessness, or from some other cause, certain it is the young man died in about a year after his marriage, and left all his property to his father. The old gentleman was without heirs, and not having become reconciled to his daughter-in-law, upon his death left one-half of his property to the Government of England and the remaining half, $19,000,000, to Miss GRAY, the Fort Edward milliner. The sum was so large that many people were disposed to doubt its truth when it first appeared in print; but Miss GRAY has already received the first instalment of her fortune, a trifle of $5,000,000, from the British Consul in New-York. On Tuesday last she received a dispatch from the Consul announcing that the money awaited her order, and on the following day she left Fort Edward for New-York, where it was paid over to her.

Surrender of Oakley and Copeland.

ROBERT COPELAND, one of the men charged with defrauding the Fourth National Bank of $7,000 by means of fraudulent entries, voluntarily appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and gave bail in $5,000 to appear for examination on Monday next. EDWARD J. OAKLEY, late cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, who is charged with defaulting with $120,000 belonging to the bank, also gave himself up to Commissioner SHIELDS last evening, and was subsequently held in $10,000 bail.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 16, 1870.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Public affairs are "tranquil" again in France.... The Government authorities, it is said, intend to prosecute the proprietors of the *Reforme*, a revolutionary organ, for recent violent attacks upon them. Two provincial journals, it is reported, are also to be prosecuted.

A dispatch from London states that the arrangements for a consolidation of the three ocean cable companies have been completed, and that all that is now wanting is the confirmation by the shareholders. The total receipts are to be placed in a "joint purse," and divided *pro rata*, the French Cable Company receiving thirty-six and two-thirds per cent., and the two other companies sixty-three and one-third per cent. Should any of the cables or land connections be broken, the line open will be used without regard as to which one receives the message. It is also rumored that the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Companies are to be reconstructed on the basis of a common stock.

The death of Baron VON BECKE, Austrian Minister of Finance, is reported.

GENERAL.

Advices from Paraguay, by the way of Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, are to the effect that the war is really at an end, and that LOPEZ is again a fugitive. According to this last report he did not, it is said, return to Bolivia as was supposed, but when last heard from was wandering with a few followers about the deserts of the Brazilian Provinces.

The gas house of the Saratoga Gas Company in that village exploded yesterday while a number of men were in it engaged in plumbing. The damage done amounts to $2,500. No one was seriously injured, but the shock was great, and was thought by the villagers at first to be an earthquake.

SAMUEL OTTO was killed by WALTER GRAHAM, in the town of Rose, Wayne County, this State, on Friday. The two quarreled while chopping wood. GRAHAM struck OTTO on the head with an ax, killing him instantly. The murderer has been arrested.

Mr. HAYS, of St. Louis, has brought suit against GEORGE H. ROE and EDWARD JONES, in which the damages are laid at $60,000, for the alleged loss and detention of goods supposed to belong to PERRY FULLER, and seized in St. Louis last September.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that the new Cabinet has decided to abolish the licenses hitherto granted to American fishermen, and to fall back on the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. It is also rumored that the tariff is to be changed so as to impose duties on articles now on the free list.

The committee of the Maine Legislature appointed to decide what action was necessary to be taken on the part of the State in respect to the reception of the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY, reported yesterday to the Senate that any action was inexpedient, inasmuch as the Governor of the State was to attend the funeral at Portland. The report was accepted.

The weather throughout Canada on Friday was extremely cold, the thermometer at Montreal and Quebec marking respectively 22 and 24 degrees below zero.

At Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday, a boy named WILLIAM DANIELS, 14 years old, was hanged in a factory by a playfellow, who placed a rope about his neck in sport, and threw it over a shaft in motion. The little fellow was immediately drawn up to the ceiling of the mill and strangled.

The Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency was in session yesterday at Washington, and witnesses were examined in relation to the gold panic in this city last fall. Testimony of Messrs. HODGKIN, BONNER, BENEDICT and STOUT, of this city, was taken, and JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD and Mr. CORBIN have been summoned to appear before the Committee to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. AMOS BLANCHARD, for the past forty years pastor of the Kirk-street Congregational Church at Lowell, Mass., died of heart disease on Friday evening.

Two prisoners, recently discharged from the Massachusetts State Prison on the ground that they were innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, are about to bring a claim against the State for damages. They have been confined for four years.

The mother of PAREPA-ROSA died in London on Friday.

A clerk named THOS. F. M. HAWLY has been arrested in Boston, charged with embezzling $5,000 from his employer. He states that he lost $12,000 in publishing a paper called the Boston *Stage*, and besides expended considerable money in fast living.

The town of La Porte, Cal., was nearly destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

A defalcation in the Boston City Treasurer's office of $15,000 is reported. JOHN W. COLLINS, late of California, the clerk who had charge of paying the interest on the city debt, is charged with the crime. It is said that he confesses to have lost $9,000 of the abstracted funds in gambling.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, Minister from the Kingdom of Hawaii, was introduced to the President at Washington yesterday, and presented his credentials with the customary ceremonies.

A singular accident occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio, early yesterday morning. A stone wall, one hundred feet long and thirty feet high, located on Third-street, becoming undermined by the recent heavy rains, fell against a building opposite. A boy lying in bed was killed, a heavy stone falling upon him, and several persons were more or less severely injured.

Full particulars have been received of the explosion on board the propeller *Parthenia* on Thursday morning, while on her trip from Saybrook, Conn., to this City, which resulted in the death of the first and second engineers. The sufferings of the two scalded men are described as most heartrending.

A special dispatch from St. Cloud to Chicago, under date of the 14th inst., gives important information in regard to the Red River rebellion. Dr. SHUTTER had arrived there from Pembina, and reports matters as serious at Fort Garry. The French, under RIELLE, had seized the Hudson Bay Company's safe, containing $250,000 in gold, with which it was designed to pay the troops. A Commissioner from Canada was on his way to open negotiations with RIELLE. The Sioux Indians are rumored to be on the war path, and the people of Dakota and Minnesota are said to be much alarmed at the prospect of another Indian war. REILLE has under him 350 men. The Hudson Bay Company's officials are reported to be apathetic and winking at his acts, while the Scotch and English half-breeds are passive.

Rev. BENJAMIN J. POWELL, a Baptist clergyman at Grasshopper Falls, Kan., committed suicide on Tuesday.

The residence of ex-Alderman STEELE, of Orange, was entered on Friday night by burglars, and robbed of a silver tea service and clothing, valued at $800.

A brief sketch of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD's tour through Mexico will be found elsewhere. The reception tendered him was very enthusiastic everywhere, and while he was in the City of Mexico President JUAREZ and his Cabinet did their utmost to entertain their distinguished guest as became his high position, and in recognition of the eminent services he had rendered Mexico in the hour of her greatest need.

LOCAL.

Another shooting affray, which will probably prove fatal, took place last evening in the house No. 23 Bleecker-street. The victim in this case was LEO BALSKY, described as a Broadway lounger, who was shot in the stomach by a man named DAN RIDDLE, a Russian by birth, who, like his victim, is a man of dissolute habits. The motive for the deed was jealousy, BALSKY having been caught by RIDDLE locked in the room with his mistress, who passes under the name of ELLEN KNICKERBOCKER. BALSKY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. RIDDLE made his escape, and had not been apprehended at a late hour of the night.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a Chinaman named ANTONIO COMO, who keeps a street cigar stand opposite No. 33 Bowery, stabbed a boy named JAMES MOORE, aged 12 years, who, together with other boys, had been annoying the Chinaman in various ways. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital, when his wound was declared to be fatal. The Chinaman was arrested and locked up.

At 9 o'clock last evening the lumber-yard of CONKLIN, SON & BEERS, at the foot of Pearl-street, Brooklyn, took fire. The damage amounted to about $40,000; mostly covered by insurance.

The Assessors of Internal Revenue held a meeting yesterday at the office of Assessor VAN WYCK to try and secure uniformity in the assessment of taxes upon income and licenses, pursuant to the recommendation of Commissioner DELANO. It was decided that the annual canvass should begin on Feb. 1; that all firms or persons designing to remove their places of business on the 1st of May should be required to state that fact, and that the law should be enforced requiring taxpayers to make returns in March and April instead of May and June.

The strikers on the Erie Railroad held two or three meetings in Jersey City yesterday, at which they resolved to persist in their movement until the Company aquiesced in their demands.

The Brooklyn election fraud cases are again postponed to await the decision of Judge PRATT, on a motion to order the District-Attorney to produce the names of the witnesses and their testimony before the Grand Jury.

The vital statistics for the past week show the following figures: Deaths, 498; marriages, 258; births, 283; stillborn, 32. These figures are exclusive of the public institutions, which were not reported.

A term of the County Court for argument of appeals and motions will be held by Judge REID at the Court House at Riverhead on the 18th inst.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Jan. 8, 130; Sunday, Jan. 9, 102; Monday, Jan. 10, 222; Tuesday, Jan. 11, 177; Wednesday, Jan. 12, 260; Thursday, Jan. 13, 160; Friday, Jan. 14, 151: total, 1,102.

The Political Drama in Europe.

The startling rapidity with which the transitions of modern history are performed has been strikingly illustrated by late events on the Continent of Europe. Between the declaration made a few weeks ago by the Emperor NAPOLEON, "*I* shall answer for the maintenance of order," and the no less emphatic statement addressed by M. OLLIVIER to the assembled deputies a few days ago, "*We* are justice, law and moderation," there intervenes a great stride in the political progress of France, whose magnitude will only be appreciated in the light of future events. A senseless brawl has brought Paris to the very brink of revolution, and it is not too much to say that the new-born reign of constitutionalism has averted a calamity which the continuance of unchecked personal government would have rendered inevitable. Had the people felt, in the present crisis, that the Chief of the State was beyond the reach of the law, and that his Imperial ægis would cover the outrage perpetrated by his cousin as effectually as it had done the events of the 2d December, the presence of the 100,000 troops who are now returning to their quarters would scarcely have prevented a desperate descent into the streets, and a furious attempt at a summary vengeance. The liberal *régime* has come not a moment too soon, and should it succed both in vindicating justice and restraining popular passions during the critical period which has still to be passed through, it will have established a claim to the gratitude of France and of the civilized world.

The fever of progress is catching, and the year which has opened so eventfully in France has already given promise of a checkered career in various other countries of Europe. Spain has been too long accustomed to a makeshift state of government to show any external indications of the present anarchic condition of her executive, but some faint indications have come to the surface of how the undercurrent of political combination is tending. The announced intention of Senator CASTELAR, for instance, to move for the perpetual exclusion of the BOURBON family from the throne, is evidently intended to reduce the Provisional Government to a dilemma in which the choice of a King will be impossible. The republican leader is well enough aware that the selection of the royalists is practically reduced to the Prince of the ASTURIAS, or the Duke of MONTPENSIER, either of whom the success of his motion would finally dispose of as well as terminate the long-cherished hopes of the adherents of Don CARLOS. Backed, as he possibly is, by the tacit or expressed support of PRIM and the Progressionists, CASTELAR will probably succeed in committing the Cortes to a final choice either of the Monarchy, which would perpetuate civic discord, or of the Republic, which might fairly be expected to end it.

When, in addition to the disturbed state of France and Spain, it is remembered that a newly-formed Ministry is about to propound a fresh scheme of financial organization in Italy, that there are rumors of coming changes in the Cabinet of Vienna, that the current of anti-Prussian sentiment begins to run with increased force in the minor States of the North German Confederation, and that, not to mention a series of ministerial changes in Greece, the English Parliament is about to consider the gravest problem which the present generation has presented to it, it becomes obvious enough that the present political aspect of Europe is as replete with interest as it is with momentous issues for the future.

State Supervision of Railroad Corporations.

The vast part played by railroad companies in the complex mechanism of modern commerce has at length been brought before the eyes of law-makers. The recent messages of the Governors of New-York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Minnesota are remarkable for the high ground they take in reference to State supervision of such corporations. "The strife," says Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, "which for years past has existed between a portion of our people and various corporations of the State, has, I regret to say, in no wise abated." And he adds that "this strife increases the distrust with which people always look upon corporations, and thereby diminishes their success and impairs their usefulness." He complains that it consumes the time of each Legislature in useless and never-ending disputes, "repels the investment of railroad capital within our borders," and, in fine, "is productive only of bad results, and should be stopped immediately." Similar expressions of opinion are to be found in the messages of other Governors.

Governor HOFFMAN, for example, devoted a great part of his message to corporations. And while, on the one hand, he recommended the passage of a law forbidding the granting of injunctions or the appointing of receivers in cases affecting moneyed and other corporations on *ex parte* applications—so aiming a blow at the disgraceful contests of Courts over railroads—on the other hand he gave as a main reason for the State's supporting the canals, that they will "act as a check upon exorbitant charges of railroad corporations, and thus keep down the price of transportation for the various articles moving eastward and westward, to the mutual benefit of consumer and producer." In the same spirit, Governor AUSTIN, of Minnesota, who devotes the main part of his message to this subject, says:

> "The time has come when the citizen and the business of the country should be protected by law from what they believe to be the extortions and abuses of these powerful corporations.
>
> It is urged that the rates of charges for freights are much too high, as a general rule, on all the roads. That unfriendly and unjust discriminations are made against individuals, places and classes of freight, and in favor of other towns, persons and interests. That by a cunningly devised but most unjust system of rebates and drawbacks granted to agents or friends of the companies and to the favorites of the officers, competition among wheat buyers, lumber dealers, and, in fact, in all branches of trade or business carried on in connection with the roads, is destroyed and rendered impossible; thus leaving the farmer, the merchant, and all who buy or sell at the mercy of the licensed speculator."

This view Governor AUSTIN pursues at great length, and fully illustrates, and his belief is that the State has a right to establish the rates of railroad charges, and that the Legislature which does not establish them fails to do its duty to the people. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, the same necessity for more stringent legislation in railroad systems is brought out, and, more especially, a remedy is proposed for irregularity in freight delivery, by a bill forcing railroads to deliver freight regularly and promptly, and not at such times only as may suit their gracious convenience.

Many similar expressions could be cited from recent public documents, showing the determination of merchants and of the people to exact a stricter public responsibility of corporations, and especially of railroad companies, than they have hitherto felt. In old times, the notion of a corporation was one odious to the people, because it implied the concentration of power, and combination to crush out competition. Yet the very need of the existence of corporations was their best "excuse for being." It was urged that corporate bodies could furnish to the people transportation of themselves and their goods—of passengers and freight—much more cheaply and promptly and safely than any number of individuals could, taking for their service only a fair rate of earnings. Is that the aim now? On the contrary, the aim is usually rather to bamboozle the public and to plunder it; to detect by careful weighing exactly when to fall short of that last "straw" which will break the back of that patient camel, the public; to make profits the most enormous, without regard to public ease, needs or rights.

Mr. HILL, in the report just alluded to, claims that the bargain the railroad company drives with the owner of merchandise is one-sided. He says with truth:

> "The latter intrusts his property to the former, and comes under obligation to pay a specified charge for its conveyance; but the former binds itself to no agreement whatever as to the time which it may take in performing its part of the contract. Hence the company is tempted to follow its own convenience, and the goods committed to its charge may be delivered promptly or they may not."

And so, in discussing the tariff of charges Governor AUSTIN says:

> "It is alleged that grain and other products are still hauled by teams, right beside the tracks of these roads and in competition with them, to and from markets many miles distant, and that the farmer, through whose land the railway runs, can better afford this than submit to the tariffs exacted for carrying his products."

Of course, all this is monstrously unjust; and no one could pretend that by fair or just regulations, the cost to a railroad for such transportation could be greater than for the laborious teams of farmers.

The remedy is obvious, namely, a more stringent supervision of railroad corporations by competent authorities, and legislation antagonistic to the natural selfishness of corporations. That such supervision is just cannot be successfully questioned. Judge REDFIELD, author of a standard work on railway law, declares that the importance of their being subjected to a wise and just supervision, can scarcely be overestimated. This can only be permanently secured by wise and prudent legislation. This opinion of a distinguished jurist is the dictate also of practical common sense.

A Warning to Labor—What is the Truth?

The discussions which are continually agitating the whole body of our laboring classes are bringing forth some new and startling allegations from the side of the employers. It is said by the latter that the phrase "the rights of labor" is receiving a very different interpretation from that which formerly attached to it; and that while labor was once sought to be protected, something which is but an imitation of labor is forced upon the market now. The letter which will be found in another column, and which is from a perfectly reliable source, illustrates the point to which we allude.

Now, the agitation for an Eight-hour law was based upon a stated desire for social elevation of workingmen. Movements for the increase of wages also gave that as one of their justifications. In addition to this, strong claims were put forward to a right to share the profits of labor in a more equitable degree than that involved in the mere payment for work done. These propositions were admitted by most economists to carry with them a species of justice, and even the last—that of sharing profits—has, in some instances, been measurably realized. The time has now arrived for an inquiry as to what are the results of the various concessions which have been made. The Eight-hour law was said to tend certainly to the improved character of work, and, further, its advocates insisted that an equal quantity would be performed in the eight hours to that in the ten. Is the expectation realized? Our correspondent says it is not. With the moral aspect of the case, that is, with the presumed increase of culture arising from increased leisure, there is no necessity now to concern ourselves. That is a matter with which eight-hour workmen have to do. They must choose for themselves what use shall be made of unoccupied time. But is the time for which they are still paid rendered in the sense in which it was understood it would be when the new law was enacted?

It will be said that the workman may answer the question or not as he pleases, which is undoubtedly true. But the public, the employer, the consumer, cannot be held silent. And there can be no doubt whatever that the subject is one which workingmen on their part cannot afford to ignore. It is very well for great organizations to lay down principles, but they cannot control events; and if the prosperity of trades depends upon the faithfulness with which their contracts are performed, no amount of speaking, writing, nor even striking, will reverse the fact nor avert the consequences.

This is a matter to which once more we call the earnest attention of the various trades, and that in their own interest. They should inquire how far it is true that a painstaking man, who knows his business, can be prevented from doing his best in a machine shop or elsewhere. They should see whether the painter or the carpenter willfully dawdles over his work, and cares nothing for the manner of its performance. In short, if that sense of justice which has so often been appealed to by labor organizations is sufficiently realized by themselves. And if the theory of a fair day's labor for a fair day's payment is carried out. If it is found that the statements to the contrary are susceptible of proof, there is a far greater danger ahead than some would be willing to admit. It is not that workmen will gain power even greater than they now have, and be able to dictate whatever they think shall conduce to their ease and profit, but that they will ruin the trades upon which they now rely. It is no use to theorize about the dignity of labor,—all labor honorably done is dignified, and no other. The truth that bad work does not pay in the long run, must be recognized by the workman as it is by employers. The latter will cease to employ capital with constantly decreasing profit; and the warning cannot too often be repeated that if industry be forced to depreciate itself, or does so voluntarily, the interests by which it is sustained will be destroyed by competition which labors under neither restrictions nor bad faith.

The Lenox Library.

WILLIAM GODWIN, and perhaps some one before him, said that a man is never in greater danger of missing the world's applause than when he has taken the greatest pains to deserve it. This may sometimes be true in art, because pains in it are often expressed by minuteness, and this is commonly accounted the antithesis of genius. It may be true in politics,—a science in which the most disagreeable things are frequently the most wholesome. And it should almost always be true of religion, or its ministration, since the path of duty is seldom that of primroses or dalliance; and although

> "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
> Make instruments to scourge us,"

few like to be reminded of that inflexible truth in the way which the strict duty of spritual advisers imposes. But when a man performs a clearly disinterested as well as munificent action,—when he gives up life for his country, or parts with what some value more than life, a handsome fortune, for the public good,—the world's applause can hardly be withheld; for in such a case there can be no sinister imputation of self-love, and society is only too glad to honor generosity when once persuaded that it is genuine.

An instance of the sort has just now been made conspicuous by a necessary legislative procedure. On Wednesday last, in the State Senate at Albany, a bill was introduced providing for the incorporation of the Lenox Library, which is to be a free and is certainly a magnificent gift to the City of New-York, from Mr. JAMES LENOX, of Fifth-avenue. We are informed that it is the design of Mr. LENOX to convey to trustees a whole block of his immensely valuable real estate, near Seventy-fifth-street, and facing Central Park, as a site for a public library, and to bestow half a million of dollars, or whatever sum may be required, for the erection thereupon of a suitable building. Besides this, it is intimated that Mr. LENOX will transfer to the trustees the whole of his collections of books, paintings and statuary by way of nucleus for the proposed library; and that he is resolved that no further outlay of money shall be wanting thereafter to make the library the finest in the country. The nature and worth of the volumes and works of art thus already amassed may be inferred from the fact that for many years Mr. LENOX has been a tasteful and industrious collector, that his means to that end have always amply covered his desires, and that some judges regard his private library as the fullest and best in the United States. With so superb a beginning, the infant establishment will start off possessed, as it were, of a generation of life, and with a dependable prospect that its founder's laudable ambition will be wholly gratified in the sequel.

The action of Mr. LENOX in this matter is so fine that, seldom as such a thing can be said of human deeds, there is little risk of its being overpraised. He has not waited until the expiration of life, so as to retain under control to the last the vast means for luxury and power that the cost of this gift represents. He makes a sacrifice for the general benefit of all the choice treasures it has taken a lifetime and a fortune to gather together. Nothing, or next to nothing, had been heard of his intention until it received publicity through a circumstance not to be avoided. It is not surprising to hear that Mr. LENOX is also at this time quietly building in the City a hospital at his sole expense which will cost over a million of dollars. Neither the direct advantage to the people of the Metropolis of these acts of princely generosity nor the probable force of the example which may lead other individuals of wealth to go and do likewise, singly or aggregately, indicates the whole measure of good which Mr. LENOX confers. The lesson of unselfishness and self-abnegation that he teaches is worth more than all computable material good; and the fact that it is taught without wounding men's vanity or love of pleasure will assure him of a monument of praise and blessing more lasting than one of iron or brass. Whether he is conscious of having taken the greatest pains to deserve the applause of his fellow-beings or not, Mr. LENOX may be assured that he *has* deserved it, and—a thing that the author of *Political Justice* would pronounce much more rare—that he is certain to receive it.

Methods of Extortion.

A variety of operations whereby money is extorted, are usually grouped under the popular designation of "blackmail." The smaller and less injurious developments of this system are recognized as a misdemeanor by the common law; but the larger descriptions stalk unscathed through the few enactments that bear upon them. Possibly, where a number combine to perpetrate the more complicated offences, the conspiracy statute might apply; but its unpopularity would stand in the way of its enforcement, and although shown to be a Democratic measure, it is sinking under a death blow in the house of its friends.

Blackmail of the lesser sort enters as an element into a greater variety of business relations than is commonly supposed; the victim either keeping silence and imagining his own an exceptional case, or recognizing it as purely a matter of profit and loss in customary transactions. Periodicals are published in this city that exist by preying upon certain large institutions dependent upon popular favor. The option offered the latter is expressions of admiration and confidence in return for liberal advertising patronage; otherwise, doubts and insinuations. With private individuals such a suggestion would only elicit indignation. The institutions weigh the cost of worthless praise against loss by indirect aspersion, and very generally pay large prices for advertisements that do them little service. There are men about town who have at intervals presented in written form, at the offices of certain railroad companies, statements of knowledge as to obscure transactions and peculiarities of condition, presumably obtained in some underhand way. These men boast that they have received thus for suppression, not only much more money than any newspaper would give for news, but larger sums than even the operators of Wall-street would pay for the information. It is noticeable that although their essential structure renders corporations especially liable to attacks of the kind, instances of any corporate body bringing suit for attempted blackmail are extremely rare.

The extortion of money is not necessarily illegal. A case in point is that of the owner of some vacant lots in a neighboring city. His property was surrounded on every side by elegant dwellings, but he failed to find a purchaser for it at the price he demanded. Learning that a congregation of colored people, to which one of his servants belonged, was seeking ground on which to build a church, he sent word to them that his lots were available. Very shortly thereafter the owners of the adjoining residences observed a sable delegation prospecting the lots, and ascertaining by inquiry their intention, bought the property at an extortionate advance upon its value. Of more doubtful morality were the performances in connection with a building that faces one of the new boulevards on the outskirts of the City, presenting usually the appearance of a quiet family mansion. Its occupant owns also a handsome piece of unimproved property closely adjoining. He has arranged the sale of the latter two or three times, yet it has never changed title. His agreements were according to the usual form which provides that unless the transaction be completed the first payment shall be forfeited. On the day after the agreement was signed, in each instance, the mansion completely changed character. It became a low groggery, with a crowd of the roughest patrons. Before the second payment fell due, the buyer was glad enough to forfeit his deposit and relinquish his purchase.

There can be no doubt that a large proportion of the lawsuits that crowd the Court calendars belong to a species of blackmail, being based on the hope that the defendants will pay something to get rid of the annoyance they occasion. A well-known citizen was invited by a law firm to purchase, for one dollar, a claim on which they proposed to commence suit. On a cursory examination, the gentleman felt convinced that the claim was without foundation, but paid the dollar, and bought the claim rather as a joke, the lawyers agreeing to meet the expenses of the suit, and to pay him a certain proportion of anything recovered, reserving the balance to reimburse and remunerate themselves. Within a few months the gentleman received a note from the lawyers stating that the case had been compromised, and inclosing as his share a check for a very substantial amount. "From the time when the defendant learned," said the note, "the name of the party who owned the claim, he seemed more anxious to settle than to litigate." Large as is the number of suits commenced for such purposes of extortion, the number of those that are dragged along solely for the purpose of wearying out one of the parties is still greater. These are the cases that are adjourned from term to term, sometimes appealed from Court to Court; occasionally called up on motions, but never coming to a square issue—in which the clients are mere figures of speech, except that the lawyers on either side continually hope to worry them into the payment of costs and expenses. A special legislative or judicial action that resulted in sweeping this class of cases out of existence, would confer a needed benefit upon the community.

It is stated with some appearance of authority that sermons will be preached at several of the churches this morning on the "clerical scandal" which has recently given active employment to some of our contemporaries. We should be glad to believe that the statement was untrue, but there are ministers of religion who for the sake of notoriety would hold up their own mothers as dreadful examples. The object sought after is not so much to inculcate religious truth as to create a "sensation," and attract a crowd. Of course the topic which has been in everybody's mouth for some days is chosen as the text for a sermon. The higher influences of religion are carefully ignored in such congregations. It would be a good plan for earnest and pious men to put a placard outside their churches announcing that the sermon would *not* be a vapid reproduction of the daily newspaper.

England supped full of horrors in Christmas week. A fire took place in a lodging house, and the landlord, instead of doing anything to help the inmates, threw all his energies into the task of saving his furniture and a pudding. Meanwhile, a poor woman who was lying ill in bed, and her five children, were all suffocated! The accident at Bristol we have already heard of by telegraph—the "roughs" made a rush to get into the theatre to see the pantomime, and fourteen persons were crushed to death. "The crowd sprang over the bodies, apparently without a thought of human life." A Bristol mob has been famous for its ferocity and contempt of life for a century and more. The third incident in this dismal chapter was a gale in Limerick, which blew down part of a house and killed sixteen inmates. We cannot say that the old year "went out like a lamb" across the Atlantic.

To shoot a man from a carriage window is another exploit which seems to be growing in favor—at any rate, a respectable citizen nearly fell a victim to the sport a little while ago. Which of the Deputy Sheriffs or their friends were inside the carriage and fired the shot, has not yet been ascertained; but we all know that it must have been some one connected with the City Government who thus tried to kill an inoffensive man in Broadway. Altogether, the amount of ruffianism which now exists in the City would be enough to make us all uneasy if we were not by this time tolerably well used to it. Surely, however, there must be other places worth pillaging besides New-York?

Professor DOREMUS says that no college in the State possesses apparatus to make some experiments which he exhibited the other evening before the Young Men's Christian Association; and this, if true, is not very creditable to New-York. Those experiments tend to show that the materials of our globe were originally gaseous, and that light, heat and electricity are convertible and kindred forces—a highly suggestive consideration, and one that encourages those researches in chemistry which may change the face of things and our notions of physical philosophy. Our colleges should be more anxious to possess such apparatus than the finest kind of astronomical observatory. The Professor, at the same time, alluded to the new oxygen light—which has not yet come, and which, we hope, has not gone out. Any failure to produce it would cause a very general feeling of disappointment.

When will there be "reliable" news about LOPEZ? He was said to be in full retreat towards Bolivia, and indeed, very much in the condition of an outcast forlorn. But now it seems that Bolivia knew him not, but that he is, or when last heard from was, wandering with a few followers about the Brazilian deserts. This again may be contradicted during to-day, and so on indefinitely. This sort of thing offers variety, it is true, and confers upon the Paraguayan fighting man that sort of Mystery which is said to be the Mother of the Sublime. But it has a tendency to produce a kind of confusion as to romance and reality which is, to say the least, very embarrassing. If FRANCISCO does not soon "communicate with his anxious friends" we shall not only give him up as extinguished, but shall strenuously insist that he never can have lived.

The effort to consolidate Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Accomac County in Virginia, into a new State, has been renewed with increased energy. A Baltimore paper insists, however, that if the new arrangement is to be carried into effect, Delaware must lose its identity, and the new State be called Chesapeake' "as the people of Virginia and Maryland would object to being annexed to so small a State as Delaware." How the new State will be any larger under the name of Chesapeake than it would be under the name of Delaware it does not explain, and we appeal to it for further information before committing ourself to the project.

Mr. ODGER, the workingmen's candidate, at London, for a seat in Parliament, gives a *résumé* of the views of his class, which his position as a representative man makes worth mentioning. He would sweep away the Game laws, in which the great mass of English people will agree with him. The poor rates should be equalized, and costly armaments reduced; justice is demanded for Ireland, and the ballot for the whole Kingdom. There is nothing very alarming in this, but, when Mr. ODGER comes to some matters of detail, he touches sore spots. Comparing trades' unions, for example, with the management of public companies, he does not see that the latter are the more worthy. Some day he would like to inquire into the doings of joint stock companies, and may indeed be one of a deputation to the Government with a view thereto. And then there will, he believes, be "painful revelations," which is very likely. The tenure of land in England is open to grave question as to its origin in many cases. Then, emigration must be aided by the Government. There are a few other items in Mr. ODGER's political bill of fare, but these are enough. They show that the reforming son of St. Crispin is a rather hard nut to crack, and that there is much kernel in him.

Probably there were never so many distinguished members of the legal profession present on any one occasion as at the reception given by Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, at his residence in Fifth-avenue, on Friday night. It was one of the opportunities which too rarely occur of meeting "everybody"—and it is scarcely necessary to add that a very delightful evening was spent. The Judges of the Second Circuit Court, in whose honor the reception was given, were doubtless especially gratified with the compliment paid to them.

THE DRAMA.

THE WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

Few dramatic events in a generation provoke so much discussion as has the advent in New-York of Mr. FECHTER. We rejoice in this, since discussion in art, like free speech in politics, tends to the evolution of truth. The rank heretofore claimed in these columns for Mr. FECHTER will be, we venture to think, generally acknowledged as his style and peculiarities become more familiar. There is at present, for most of his hearers, so much of strangeness in Mr. FECHTER's method that the beauties which richly abound in his performance are, so to speak, smothered in surprise. His acting, like a symphony of BEETHOVEN's or a grand opera by MEYERBEER, needs to be repeatedly studied for all its merits to be rightly understood. We are of opinion, consequently, that the more New-York audiences see of him the more they will appreciate this gentleman's impersonations. The exquisite propriety of everything he does, the surpassing art that never is betrayed into doing either too much or too little, the total disregard of previous conventions or recognized models—all these are the ingredients of histrionic no less than of other greatness. "Force and Right," says some one quoted by MATTHEW ARNOLD, "are the governors of the world; Force till the Right is ready." The saying applies as well to the mimic world of the stage, and Mr. FECHTER gives it a superlative illustration. His acting is Right in its simple fidelity to nature, its flashes of intuition, its utter independence of all schools or models but its own and itself. Practiced writers know how difficult a thing is simplicity of style, how late in some instances is its attainment, how when in rare examples it occurs early its presence is usually coexistent if not almost synonymous with genius. Mr. FECHTER shows us this precious gift or attainment in his acting. He can embroider as he likes, without danger of being meretricious, because of the palpable genuineness of the stuff beneath. This simplicity or fidelity, great merit as it is, is yet but one of those he possesses. It, however, is the one that deserves among ourselves to be most thoroughly examined and understood.

With the great mass of mankind the tendency is overwhelming to accept representations or artistic methods as trustworthy or accurate that are continually forced upon their attention. Repetition implies force of a certain kind, and he who runs may see how often repetition blots out truth. Such an actor as Mr. FECHTER is only to be judged by the laws of nature itself. When we ask ourselves—without regard to this or that actor, or this or that tradition of effect—what would a human being do, how would he behave in the given situation, and then collate the answer with what Mr. FECHTER in fact does, then we are in a position to understand and to do him justice. All this goes, or should go, without saying; yet perhaps it is wise occasionally to express even obvious truths. We are apt to be the slaves of habit and usage, and it is well now and then for every catholic reason that we should become conscious of and shake loose from our fetters. "Ruy Blas" will remain on the bills at Niblo's for the present. All who can appreciate great acting, or who wish to learn how to appreciate great acting, should see Mr. FECHTER's performance in it. It is understood that he will next appear in the "Duke's Motto," acting in that drama his original part. He will produce, no doubt, a greater popular effect with it than with the character chosen for his first appearance.

Miss LOGAN's piece called "Surf," brought out before a full house at the Fifth-avenue Theatre on Wednesday, has been repeated through the week with encouraging results. "Surf" hardly calls for more extended notice at our hands than that already accorded. Generally speaking it is a second-hand and flimsy affair, relieved at intervals by touches of undeniable cleverness. But for a certain air of self-satisfaction betrayed here and there by the flippancy and tawdriness of her work, we should have strong hopes that Miss LOGAN might yet write something worthy to be called a comedy. This, "Surf" decidedly is not, but, despite our halting augury, a succeeding attempt may be much better, and in such case none will be more happy to record the fact than ourselves. The management deserve compliment for the pains and cost bestowed on this play. Not all the effects aimed at were on the first night successfully compassed; but this need not detract from the praise earned by excellent intentions or from a full acknowledgment of the substantial merit of the representation.

To judge from the overflowing attendance at Wallack's during the week, "Ours" must be reckoned among the best relished of Mr. ROBERTSON's plays. The manner in which it is done must of course be considered; and this deserves abundant credit. "Ours" will be acted every evening of the coming week; and, a fact interesting to the out-of-town clientage of this fashionable house, it will constitute the attraction of next Saturday's *matinée*.

Little abatement is perceptible in the attractiveness of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre, and it will doubtless continue to run for some time. So expensive and praiseworthy a revival deserves no worse fortune, and it is gratifying to chronicle public appreciation of the fact. "Hamlet" was repeated yesterday for a *matinée* to a fine house, and Mrs. WALLER repeated her successful impersonation of *Meg Merrilies* in the evening.

Mr. FOX has acted at the Olympic during the week just ended and appears there until further notice. Monday he performs in "Paul Pry" and in "Robert Macaire."

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL remain at the Grand Opera House until Friday. Monday "David Garrick," a charming three-act drama, will be performed.

At the Bowery Theatre, the new pantomime of "Buck, Buck, How many Horns," will be produced on Monday.

M. PAUL JUIGNET, the well-known French comedian, benefits by a special performance at the Theatre Français on Saturday evening next. The programme—an excellent one—will have attention hereafter.

Miss CLARA F. NORRIS, a new candidate for public favor, purposes to give two readings—on Wednesday and Friday evenings—at the Union League Theatre, during the ensuing week. She will be assisted by Mr. J. B. FROBISHER, who is an elocutionist of peculiar powers.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF's third and last reading of the present series will be given at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this week.

CONCERTS.

The usual Saturday concert of the Young Men's Christian Association was given in the Twenty-third-street Hall yesterday. The place was crowded to suffocation, though a departure from the popular tariff had been duly announced The programme was not very interesting, nor were the artists, except Mr. Ole Bull, notable by general talent or general exertions. The organ element was less conspicuous than it had been of late, and was supplied by Mr. J. H. Willcox. Mr. William McDonald and Miss Hattie Safford sang, the rich but not very flexible voice of the lady being ill adapted, to our thinking, to the execution of such compositions as "Il Bacio." Miss Safford, by the way, might have chosen less worn music than Arditi's waltz, and, in response to the *encore*, ought certainly to have drawn anew from her repertory. The pianist was Mr. E. Hoffman. There is, of course, nothing to say in relation to Mr. Ole Bull's performance, though the good effect of his variations on the "Carnival of Venice" would be heightened by an omission of some feats that elicit by their result more laughter than direct appreciation.

Miss Anna Mehlig, a very accomplished pianist, who but recently arrived in this country, is to give her first concert at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Miss Mehlig will have the coöperation of Mme. Carlati, soprano; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violinist; Mr. F. Bergner, violincellist, and Mr. Charles Tradel, accompanist.

A madrigal concert, in which sixty singers will take part, is to be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening.

On Saturday next, Miss Johanna Simmons, a pupil of Mr. Henry C. Timm, will give a concert at Apollo Hall. She will be aided by Miss E. V. Hutchings, an accomplished contralto; Mr. J. Lewenberg, violinist, from the French Conservatory of Music; Mr. Remmertz, baritone, and Mr. F. I. Ebin's orchestra.

Home Gossip.

A cable dispatch Friday night conveyed to Mme. Parepa-Rosa the announcement of the death of her mother in London. In consequence another opera was substituted for "Martha," in which she was to appear. The deceased lady was aged 55 years, and was a sister of Edward Seguin.... Colonel J. Allston Brown, who represents in this City the management of Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, has just received as a gift from Messrs. Maguire & Corbyn a superb cane, the head of which is fashioned out of the purest gold and quartz from California. The value of the head, by weight, is almost $300, and the workmanship is worthy the material.... The applications for the Mayor's licenses are being but slowly made this year by the proprietors of places of amusement in Philadelphia. At this time, in former years, the number has averaged seventy-five, while during the present year but nine have been granted.... Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams act in Trenton, N. J., on Monday evening.... Miss Kate Reignolds acted in Springfield, Mass., Thursday.... Mr. E. L. Davenport acted, last week, in Troy.... The Richings-Bernard Opera troupe commence a series of performances in Detroit on Jan. 24.... The Philadelphia *Press* complains that the scene of plays acted in that city invariably lies in New-York.... Mr. Maeder's drama of "Nip, the Pretty Flower Girl," has been acted by Miss Elise Holt at the New-Orleans Academy of Music.... Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, "leading man" at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, had a benefit last week.... Mr. Forrest is this week in Cincinnati.... The Chicago *Tribune* prints a card in relation to an alleged disagreement between two actresses, and prefaces it with remarks that are worth reproduction. The editor says: "Yielding to the annoying importunities of two individuals who, for some inexplicable reason (since one of them is a married man, and the other a very recent acquaintance of the females in question,) have of late devoted the sum total of their feeble energies, physical and intellectual, to running up and down the stairs of the *Tribune* building and imploring the correction of a statement which never appeared in these columns at all—in order that these tireless champions of wounded honor may succeed in demonstrating to the fair sufferers how immensely potent they really are in wielding a newspaper influence in their behalf, and setting them right before a class of readers who never supposed they were wrong,—in short, for the sake of getting rid of the whole matter, and to confer upon all concerned, such benefits as may accrue in the premises, we have consented to publish the subjoined 'complete vindication,' which one of the distracted chevaliers has taken the pains to write himself, fearful lest we should not put it strong enough." The "correction" follows.... Mr. Jefferson was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Mr. Owens ended an engagement in Vicksburg week before last, and was followed last week by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.... Mme. Camilla Urso is making vast preparations for the monster musical festival soon to occur in San Francisco.

Foreign Gleanings.

The burlesque of "Wat Tyler," played at the Gaiety, is the first dramatic composition by Mr. Sala which bears its author's name. The *Athenæum* says it completely disappoints the expectations to which its announcement gave birth, differing only from preceding burlesques in being, if possible, more feeble and void of invention. Its jokes are poor and old, and its verses spiritless and defective in rhyme. So vapid was the entire production that the beauty of the *mise en scene* and the attractiveness of the ballets alone saved it from complete condemnation.... Speaking of the new American actress the *Athenæum* says: "In Mrs. Lander we have undoubtedly an actress of experience and talent. It is not likely she will be so much of a favorite in England as with the Americans, to whom she is dear as the widow of a General who died in active service during the recent war. But she is sure of the welcome to which her talents entitle her."... "Mr. Marriott, the editor of the San Francisco *News Letter*, writes to us (London *Athenæum*) in reference to a statement we quoted in our issue of the 18th of September from the New-York *Figaro*, that Miss Elise Holt, late of the Strand Theatre, had armed herself with a cowhide, and called four times on Mr. Marriott, in order to retaliate on him for the criticisms in his journal. Miss Holt, it seems, called at the office, but saw not the editor, but the publisher. Her remonstrances were verbal. Mr. Marriott adds: 'Indeed, apart from her theatrical performances, Miss Holt behaved, during her stay in San Francisco, with the utmost propriety and decorum.' Mr. Marriott appears to intend this for a compliment."... Mlle. D'Arnauld, a colombine at the Croydon (Eng.) Theatre, had been severely burned while acting, New Year's week, in the pantomime of "Ali Baba".... Sixty years have gone by since Mr. Charles Mathews made his first appearance in Liverpool, where he was entertained at a dinner a few nights ago.... Two novelties, by M. Paul Foucher, have been produced at the Theatre de Cluny, and both have proved failures. "La Jeunesse de Voltaire" introduces Voltaire in his early youth visiting Ninon de l'Enclos, whose grand-daughter he saves from an enforced union with a man she hates. The neatness of the versification did not save this from condemnation. "Le Démon de l'Amour" is a four-act drama, dealing with the loves of a painter and a duchess. Its crowning scene is one in which the duchess, yielding rapidly to the madness which possesses her lover, uncovers a devotional picture painted by him in early days, and secretly purchased by her. The first effect of this disclosure was to restrain the ardor of the artist. A second and unexpected result was to move the audience to hilarity, from which it never recovered.... Fifty representations of "Frou-Frou" have produced upwards of 250,000 francs. Mme. Massin, and M M. Landrol and Nertann, with others of the company at the Gymnase, are about to play "Frou-Frou" in the principal towns of Belgium. They will, it is said, be accompanied on a part of their tour by the authors. There is a probability that a version of this play, by an English dramatist, will, at no distant date, be produced in London. That no adaptation of "Patrie" has yet been seen in England is a subject of surprise.... The question of the *droit des pauvres* in Paris has just received its solution. After a series of conferences between the theatrical managers of Paris on the one hand and the Committee of the Assistance Publique on the other, the managers, who are not united enough to carry their point by uncompromising resistance, have been obliged to accept a half settlement. In future they will pay four and a half per cent. only, instead of ten per cent., out of their gross receipts. This is, of course, an improvement, but the question still remains unanswered as to how an unsuccessful manager can possibly afford to pay fifty or sixty thousand francs a year out of his losings.... There need be no difficulty about a supply of operatic artists. According to the Milan *Trovatore* the following are now "out of place" in Italy: Sopranos, 112; contraltos, 34; tenors, 37; baritones, 59; bassos, 28; bouffes, 18..... Herr Bandmann, the tragedian, seems to be creating quite a sensation at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne; indeed, his representations, by the account given in the Melbourne *Argus*, appeared to be of such a life-like character that they must be almost too exciting to be quite pleasant at times. It is stated that during one of the representations of "Othello" in the last scene of the tragedy, where *Iago* stabs *Emilia*, Herr Bandmann (who played the character of *Iago*) made the thrust as usual, when Mrs. Steele, who was acting the part of *Emilia*, fell to the ground uttering piercing shrieks, which for a moment were mistaken by the audience for part of the business of the scene; but it was immediately obvious that her cries were the expression of terrible pain. In fact Herr Bandmann had stabbed her in the lower part of the back. The curtain was immediately lowered amid great excitement. A surgeon who was in the house hastened on to the stage, and prompt attention was paid to the sufferer, and in about an hour she was able to be removed to her home. When it was ascertained that the wound was not dangerous the welcome fact was announced to the audience, who received it with unbounded delight. It seems that Herr Bandmann's sword became in some unusual manner entangled in the thick folds of Mrs. Steele's velvet dress, and that, as she stood somewhat obliquely at the time, the sword, instead of passing across her back, penetrated through the dress, and pierced the flesh. The latest accounts state that Mrs. Steele is progressing favorably, but that Herr Bandmann himself has suffered great mental distress, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of making him a little more careful in future.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Consolidation of the Cable Telegraph Lines—Details of the Arrangement—Affairs in France—Prosecution of Republican Journals—Death of an Austrian Cabinet Minister.

London, Jan. 15.—It is announced to-day that a working arrangement between the Anglo-American, the Atlantic, the New-York, Newfoundland and London, and the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français Companies, has been agreed to. The arrangement is finally settled between the directors of the Companies, and it only requires to be confirmed by the shareholders. The receipts of the three cables will be placed in a joint purse, and divided in the proportion of thirty-six and two-thirds to the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, and sixty-three and one-third between the Anglo-American, the Atlantic, and the New-York, Newfoundland and London Companies. Should any of the cables or the land lines in connection therewith be interrupted at any time, the messages will be sent by the route which is open without regard to the Company which may have accepted them. Thus the public will be benefited, while the Companies will have the advantage of their revenue being continued in the event of any of the cables being broken. It is also understood that the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Companies are to be reconstituted on the basis of a common stock.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The city is tranquil.... The Government authorities announce their intention to bring an action against the proprietors of the *Réforme*, a revolutionary organ, for violation of the Press law. That paper has violently attacked the Government lately. Two journals in the provinces will also be proceeded against immediately for the same cause.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—Baron C. von Becke, Minister of Finance, is dead.

Paris, Jan. 15.—It is reported that at a Cabinet meeting, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved to continue the prosecutions against the violators of the Press law.... Yesterday M. Emile Ollivier created a sensation by urging in his great speech before the Council d'Etat that offences against the Press law be submitted to a jury. To-day the project was brought before the Corps Legislatif. Judgments in the matters of the Press will be deferred until a vote can be taken on the subject in the Corps.

PARAGUAY.

The Reported End of the War Again Confirmed—The Whereabouts of Lopez.

Lisbon, Jan. 15.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port today, bringing later intelligence from Paraguay. The dispatches previously received, announcing the flight of Lopez and the termination of the war, are fully confirmed. It seems that Lopez did not retreat towards Bolivia. He was last heard from wandering with a few followers about the deserts of the Brazilian provinces.

CANADA.

Detectives on the Track of Caldwell—His Counsel to be Arrested if He is Not Speedily Found.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Montreal, Ont., Jan. 15.—The Government detectives are on the track of Caldwell, who is supposed to be in the hands of his friends in the vicinity of Prescott. Devlin, his counsel, went to Prescott last night, and a Government detective was sent to watch him, it being believed that he went up to help Caldwell in evading arrest. The Government detectives expect to have Caldwell in Montreal by Monday evening, failing which it is said Devlin will be arrested for implication in Caldwell's escape.

American Fisheries—A Change of Policy—Extreme Cold Weather.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 15.—It is rumored that the Cabinet has decided to abolish the system of licenses to American fishermen, and to fall back on the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. It is said that the assent of the Home Government has been obtained to this policy. The rumor is renewed that a change is to be made in the tariff by imposing duties on articles in the free list.... At Montreal, yesterday, the thermometer stood at 22° below zero; at Toronto, 1° below; at Quebec, 24° below; at Ottawa, 20° below; at Kingston, 16° below, and at St. John, 7° below.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Crops—A Salvador Ship of War—Interesting Legal Question—Disastrous Fire at La Porte, Cal.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—The rains for several days past have been quite general throughout the Pacific States, and the prospect for the crops are most favorable. There is no longer reason to apprehend danger to the growing grain from a want of rain.... The ship *Chieftain* has been placed under the Salvador flag and her name changed to the *Clotilde*.... Jacob Benjamine, executor of the estate of Frank Decatur Forrest, deceased, minor heir of Joseph L. Folsom, has commenced suits of ejectment against over two hundred defendants, for a portion of the 'Rancho De Los Americanos," in Sacramento County. The property is valued at $250,000.... The town of La Porte, in this State, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 11th of January.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Important News from the "Seat of War"—Capture by Reille of £250,000—The Sioux on the War Path.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from St. Cloud, of the 14th, says: Dr. Shuffer had arrived there from Pembina the same evening, and reports matters as in a very serious state at Fort Garry. The French, under Reille, are masters of the situation. They have seized the Hudson Bay Company's safe, with £250,000 in gold, to pay the troops.... Father Thebault and Colonel Desalabouy, the latter a Commissioner of the Canadian Government, were on their way to open negotiations with Reille. Mr. Tupper, who is a prominent politician, thinks they may be successful in doing good.... It was rumored that the Sioux Indians were coming down, and the Dakota and Minnesota people are much alarmed, they fearing another Indian war.... Reille, who acts as Commander-in-Chief, has 350 men under him.... The Hudson Bay Company's officials are said to be apathetic and winking at the acts of Reille.... The Scotch and English half-breeds are passive.

THE WEST.

A Singular Fatal Accident in Cincinnati—Verdict in an Important Lawsuit—Damage in Toledo by Ice Breaking Up—Suicide of a Minister.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning a stone wall 100 feet long and 30 feet high, in the rear of a building on Third-street, west of Elm-street, fell towards the Third-street building crushing in the kitchen. A woman named Herre, who was making a fire, was caught and held by the falling stones until liberated by her husband. Her leg was broken. In another house a boy 7 years of age, son of Andrew Discolo, was killed in bed by a heavy stone falling on him. Two girls were in the same bed, one of whom was slightly bruised and the other was unhurt. The wall was owned by B. McKentple, and had been considered unsafe for two years. The great rain last night was the immediate cause of its fall.... The suit of the United States Mail Line against the insurance companies to recover for the loss of the steamer *America*, burned Dec. 4, 1868, between Cincinnati and Louisville, at the time of the collision with the *United States*, has been on trial before Judge Storer, in the Supreme Court, all the week. The jury to-day rendered a verdict in favor of the mail line, after a consultation of only thirty minutes.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The ice in the Maumee River broke up this afternoon, carrying away a portion of the Cherry-street bridge. The railroad bridge sustained some injury, but no damage to the docks or shipping is reported. A large quantity of corn was destroyed on the Maumee flats, ten miles above this city.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Rev. Benjamin J. Powell, a Baptist minister at Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, committed suicide on Tuesday last.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—Parties from Cheyenne report that a large number of buildings of a more substantial character than those destroyed by the recent fire will soon be erected.... Governor Durkee, of Utah, died at his hotel early this morning of pneumonia. His remains will be taken to Kenosha, Wis., for interment.... Messrs. Bradford Brothers, of Milwaukee, one of the heaviest dry goods houses in the Northwest, failed yesterday, by reason of the defalcation of an employe. They offer to settle with their creditors at fifty cents on a dollar.

THE EAST.

Reception of Mr. Peabody's Remains at Portland—Action of the Maine Legislature—Defalcations in Boston—Death of a Lowell Clergyman.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 15.—The Committee to whom was referred the joint order requiring said Committee to consider and report what action, if any, was desirable to be taken by the Legislature in testimony of the respect of the State for the memory of the late George Peabody reported to the Senate to-day that action on the part of the Legislature is inexpedient, inasmuch as the Executive branch of the State Government had decided to attend the ceremonies at Portland. One member of the Committee did not concur. The report was unanimously accepted in the Senate.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The Boston *Post* says: There has been a clerical error or a defalcation of some $15,000 discovered in the City Treasurer's office, and that an employe of the office is held under arrest until restitution is made. Later reports state that the defalcation is charged upon John W. Collins, late of California, a clerk intrusted with the duty of paying the interest on the city debt. He confesses to having converted coupons into gold, of which he lost $9,000 by gambling. He had on hand about $5,000, with which he was about starting upon a European tour. The latter sum was found in his desk. The total embezzlement is from $10,000 to $16,000. Collins is in custody.... Thomas F. M. Hawley was arraigned in the Municipal Court today on the charge of embezzling $5,000 from his employer, a merchant tailor in Elm-street. He waived an examination, and was committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. Hawley states that he lost about $12,000 in publishing a paper called the Boston *Stage*, and that besides this he has expended a considerable amount for good dinners and fast living.... John Hayes and John Long, who were discharged from the State Prison on the discovery of their innocence after four years imprisonment, have applied to the Legislature for compensation.... The old Brattle-square Church, in this city, took fire this evening from an overheated flue. This relic of revolutionary times was fortunately saved from extensive damage by the promptitude of the Fire Department.

Belfast, Me., Jan. 15.—The Belfast and Moose Head Lake Railroad Company voted unanimously to issue first mortgage bonds for $150,000 on the road bed, costing $850,000; and second mortgage bonds for the remainder. Ex-Governor Crosby, Judge Dickerson, of the Supreme Court, and A. W. Paine, of Bangor, were chosen trustees.... Hon. V. Y. Nickborn, late State Treasurer, was here to-day in consultation with Captain Buckland, Engineer of the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad. The survey finds the distance from Rockland to Winterport to be fifty miles.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15.—Rev. Dr. Amos Blanchard, of the Kirk-street Congregational Church, and a settled clergyman in this place for forty years, died last evening of heart disease at the age of sixty-three.... Sylvester C. Smith, a native of Rowley, Mass., an employe of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, was shockingly mangled and killed last night while making up a freight train at the city depot.

Providence, Jan. 15.—Two boys were playing in Dunnell's Printrooms at Pawtucket to-day, when one having a rope around the neck of the other threw it over the shafting, saying, "Now I am going to hang you." The rope caught on the shafting, carried the boy up to the ceiling, and injured him probably fatally. His name is Wm. Daniels, aged 14 years.

GEORGIA.

The Court of Inquiry—Its Jurisdiction—The Plea in Full of a Member of the State Senate—The Grounds of His Objections.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15.—In the Court of Inquiry to-day, the council for the defence filed the following plea against the jurisdiction of General Ruger, General Haines and Major Goodfellow, composing the Board of Inquiry:

The ineligibility of the undersigned to a seat in the Legislature of Georgia under the Reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States, the undersigned being officially notified of the appointment of the meeting of this honorable Court, and being also notified that he might appear either in person or by attorney and defend himself against the allegations that he is ineligible to a seat in the Legislature of the said State, does now appear, with all due respect for the members of the Board personally, and does hereby protest and declare that the honorable Board has no lawful right or jurisdiction to inquire into and pass judgment upon the eligibility of the undersigned to a seat in the Legislature of Georgia, for the reasons and upon the grounds following:

First—The undersigned, after a full investigation as to his qualifications, and after taking the oath prescribed in the Reconstruction act for registered voters duly registered as voters, and afterwards duly elected to the Senate of Georgia by the registered voters of the Senatorial District which he represents, is entitled to his seat without let or hindrance. His eligibility so far as compliance with the Reconstruction acts is concerned, has been sanctioned and confirmed by Congress, inasmuch as under those laws no qualifications for office are required or imposed save those required of voters, and as all the voters had to be registered, and as the undersigned is a registered voter, recognized and declared to be such by General Meade, who then commanded the district, he is unquestionably entitled to a seat.

Second—Having passed the ordeal of registration, his ineligibility was judged by the standard prescribed in the Reconstruction acts and the Constitution of Georgia, which have been approved by Congress as a rule of action on all other grounds of ineligibility, and the military have no jurisdiction of the question.

Third—The recent act of Congress entitled "An Act to promote the reconstruction of Georgia" does not repeal or modify the Reconstruction laws in existence when passed relative to qualifications of voters or office-holders, but Congress proceeding upon the assumption that there had been illegal registrations, and members of the Legislature thereby elected in violation of the Reconstruction laws and of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, requires that members of the Legislature shall take one or the other of the oaths prescribed in the recent act on pain of indictment, conviction and punishment for felony, which is in conformity to and in furtherance of the existing laws. Thus Congress declared what is the mischief, pointed out the remedy, and designated the forum whose jurisdiction should be the sole and exclusive power for the enforcement of that remedy. There is no power lodged anywhere to adopt a different rule of action or prescribe a remedy.

Fourth—Congress itself can go no further than pass a law for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States, and a recent act of law plainly states what remedy shall be for violation, and where and how the remedy shall be enforced against the members of the Legislature of Georgia, and the undersigned respectfully ask how can any officer of the United States, civil or military, do more or less than Congress has prescribed.

Fifth—The fourth section of the recent act declares that persons elected to the General Assembly, who shall comply with the provisions of the act by taking one of the prescribed oaths, or affirmations, shall thereupon proceed to reorganize the two Houses by the election of proper officers to each House, and if any member shall take either one of the oaths falsely, the act itself provides what shall be the punishment.

Sixth—The Constitution of the State provides one other remedy, and that is found in the power of either House to expel any of its members who may have rendered himself infamous by perjury or any other heinous crime.

Seventh—In view of the propositions hereinbefore submitted, the undersigned most respectfully asks what is the object of the inquiry which this honorable Board is directed to institute? What is to be made of the testimony which may be given before them? Is it understood by these proceedings to lay a foundation or pave the way for the trial and punishment of the undersigned by court martial or military commission? If so, the proceedings are a positive violation of the recent act aforesaid, which gives to the civil Courts of the United States the sole exclusive jurisdiction of the question prescribed, the mode and measure of punishment for taking either oath falsely. It is intended by this investigation to point out who are guilty of felony, and who should be prosecuted before the civil tribunals. If so, this proceeding is an usurpation of the functions of the civil Courts, prejudicial of the case, and places the civil Courts where they must comply with the orders of the military, or take direct issues with them. Can it be intended by this proceeding to detain a report from the Board, upon which the military authorities intend to expel the undersigned from his place in the Senate, after he has registered as voter—after he has been duly elected to the Senate by duly qualified voters of the district he represents—after he has served two long sessions as Senator, participating in the ratification of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, and declaring by solemn public act and assent of Georgia to the fundamental conditions upon which the State was to be admitted to representation in Congress, by the terms of the act of June 25, 1868; after he has complied with the provisions of the recent act by taking one of the prescribed oaths, participating in the election of President and Secretary of the Senate; if so, a power will be exercised for which no authority can be found in the Constitution of the United States, or the Reconstruction laws, or the recent act aforesaid, or any law in existence; nay more, it would be exercising a power unknown to the generous spirit of the American Government, subversive of civil liberty, destructive of the best hopes of a patriotic people.

Eighth—Great as are the powers of the District Commander he has no lawful power, or rightful authority, to set at naught the recent act of Congress, or to provide additional different remedies for the evils which Congress would correct.

Ninth—Said recent act of Congress confers, neither expressly nor by implication, any sort of authority upon the military power in the United States to interfere in the organization of the Legislature, or pass judgment upon the eligibility of its members.

Wherefore, &c., R. B. Hinton, by his attorneys, John Callen, R. H. Clark and Geo. W. Lester, makes the same plea for all like cases.

The Court was engaged all day taking testimony.

Mississippi Legislature—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—The Candidates for United States Senator.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 15.—The Legislature to-day ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The election for United States Senator will occur on Monday. B. G. Eggleston, the candidate for Governor last year on the Radical ticket; R. N. Flower, of Mississippi, and Major-General Ames are the prominent candidates. General Alcorn has written a letter to General Ames declining the Provisional Governorship. He says:

> "Coming from military authority, and subject for support to the military power, the fitness of things appears to me to forbid my acceptance of it while I hold the immediate prospect of the position of civil Governor by that sanction most acceptable to my instincts as an American citizen, that of popular choice. I may perhaps be indulged in the frank confession that under the fellowship, error and chastisement by which I am bound to the Southern people, I am constrained by an irresistible force of my heart to draw back from lot or portion in the Government by any other right than that of their own conscience."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Saratoga, Jan. 15.—While a number of men were engaged this afternoon at plumbing in the new building erected last Summer by the Gas Company of this village, and using an open fire in their work, an explosion of escaped gas took place, slightly injuring some of the workmen, and causing a damage to the building of about $2,500. The shock was at first thought to be an earthquake. The supply or manufacture of the gas is not interrupted.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to secure the titles to the settlers on what is known as Black Bob Indian Lands. This resolution is said to reflect somewhat on Congressman Clarke.... Wm. Hays has brought a suit to recover damages to the amount of $50,000 against Geo. H. Rae and Ed. Jones for detention and loss of goods, supposed to belong to Perry Fuller, seized here last September at the instance of the First National Bank, Washington.

Morris Phillips.

From the New-York Evening Express.

From the advance sheets of a new sensation book by George Ellington, published by subscription, we excerpt the following outline sketch of Morris Phillips, of the *Home Journal*. The author, treating largely of society, people and fashionable life in New-York, deems the *Home Journal* and Mr. Phillips appropriate subjects for discussion in his work. We quote from the middle of a chapter:

"The *Home Journal* still lives, although Mr. Willis and General Morris are both dead. There is a new office and a new corps of editors now, but the paper maintains its high literary standard, and is as popular as ever. The present editors are Mr. Morris Phillips, Mr. George Perry and Mr. J. Hal. Elliott. Mr. Phillips was long associated with Mr. Willis in the literary management of the paper before his death, and very naturally assumed the control of its columns upon the poet's decease. He is an active, industrious, untiring worker, and performs a large amount of literary labor, besides that involved in the conduct of the *Home Journal*. It would be hard to find a more genial, pleasant man than Mr. Morris Phillips. He shows the same consideration to young authors which Mr. Willis did, and we doubt not he is bringing many to the notice of the public who will hereafter thank the *Home Journal* for its aid and encouragement. For having first introduced into the American Press those features which now have a place in nearly every Metropolitan newspaper ('Fashionable Intelligence' and 'Society News') he deserves all of the praise or should bear all the blame. For a long time it was his desire to have the *Home Journal* regarded as 'The Court Journal of America,' and in a prospectus of the paper, issued many years since, he gave that as a second heading or title. In the year 1866 he had decided to introduce this novelty, and in January, 1867, such a department was commenced in the *Home Journal*, although Mr. Willis did not altogether approve of the idea. It is unnecessary for us to say how well the paper has succeeded with this additional feature, and now but few papers in the city, with any pretension of circulation among the better classes, are without such a department.

Morris Phillips, like many of the leading editors of this country, is a self-made man. He gained his present position, not by mere accident. He was born May 9, 1834. His father was a highly-respected merchant, but he having died when Morris was but 5 years old, (and not leaving a great fortune for each of his children,) our young editor had to earn his own living as soon as he was able. He received a liberal education, and was well prepared for a mercantile life; but, finding the commercial world unsuited to his tastes, he left it and entered the law office of the celebrated firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for the purpose of studying law as a profession. This did not engage him long, when an excellent offer was made to him by a large mercantile house, and Morris Phillips found himself deep in 'dollars and cents' in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, then known as 'Out West.' But our young friend was fickle as his fortune was varied, for in a few months after this he was again poring over Kent, Blackstone et al., with a celebrated firm of lawyers in Buffalo. It was evident that he had not even yet found his proper element. But his time had come.

In the year 1854, and when the subject of our sketch was but 19 years old, General George P. Morris, editor of the *Home Journal*, tendered him the position of secretary, (or 'right-hand man,' as the poet called him,) and he has been connected with the paper in one way or another ever since, except when he owned and edited the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, during part of 1862. He has filled nearly every position in the *Home Journal*, from proof reader up to editor-in-chief.

Morris Phillips commenced his newspaper life at the very bottom round of the ladder, and has reached his present proud position by hard work, personal attention to business, and, more than all, by giving the very best of the most suitable kind of literature and news for the fashionable world for which he caters. He made his first appearance in print as correspondent for the Western Press, many years ago, and has since written considerably for New-York and Boston periodicals.

As a manager and editor he has few, if any, superiors in the country. Several attempts have been made of late years to start papers similar in character to the *Home Journal*, but they have all failed. The *Home Journal* has always held its own, and is to-day the recognized leading society organ of the country.

Personally, Mr. Phillips is very much liked, and has many friends. He is a genial, good-natured gentleman, somewhat under the medium height, though well built; has black curly hair, dresses well, and is particularly noted for his gentlemanly manners. When he first entered the *Home Journal* office, sixteen years ago, he received a salary of but $5 per week. On the death of Mr. Morris, in 1864, he purchased the poet's half interest in the paper, and became co-editor and partner with Mr. N. P. Willis, and, in the Autumn of 1866, became the sole proprietor of the concern. In 1867 he parted with one-half of the proprietorship, associating with himself George Perry and J. H. Elliott. The former had been for the previous year or two one of the editors of the paper, and the latter had long been a favorite contributor.

It only remains for us to add that in the year 1865, Morris Phillips was married to a very beautiful and intellectual young lady of New-York, that he is now blessed with three children, and lives in fine style in his own house in Thirtieth-street, near Lexington-avenue."

Another Chapter in the Grey Bond Case.

Acting for Justice Hogan, an examination was entered into by Justice Cox yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Isabella Haskins, who is accused of complicity in the nefarious bond operations of the broker, Wm. C. Grey, when considerable evidence was obtained, though of an unimportant character. Indeed the testimony was simply amusing for its want of purpose, and the case will be referred to Justice Hogan for decision. It is expected he will dismiss the complaint. The prosecution has been singularly lax and procrastinating.

The Almanach de Gotha for 1870.

This most useful little manual contains all the information which judicious readers are accustomed to depend upon it for, and a great deal of new and interesting matter. Mr. Brentano, who has imported a number of copies for sale in this City, has not a more valuable annual even in his large and varied collection. It may be said, for the benefit of the unimitiated, that the *Almanach de Gotha* contains every fact relating to the ruler of every country, together with an account of the Ministers of State, the Army and other subjects. The crowned heads of the world, and all their relatives, their ages, their families, the extent of their territories—everything is given in this indispensable volume. The calendar itself is a curiosity, containing as it does the Jewish, the Roman and the Mahometan, as well as our own. There is a very good portrait of President Grant this year, and a *précis* of information with regard to the States and Territories of this country, which would be useful to many Americans. It is curious that the best almanac of this kind in the world should be published at Gotha; but so it is, and Mr. Brentano does well to add it to his wonderful storehouse.

The Ocean Mails.

The steamship *Manhattan*, of Messrs. Williams & Guion's line, with the first foreign mail from this City under the new postal arrangements, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. She sailed from this City at noon on the 5th inst.

Brentano received by the English mail yesterday the *Graphic*, (No. 5,) the *Illustrated London News, Punch, Nature*, (No. 9,) and other periodicals—fresh and pleasant reading for a wet (or dry) Sunday.

Purity versus Poison.—There is as much difference between Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair and the filth-charged hair darkeners as between the Pool of Betheeda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond. The Vitalia is a crystaline fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to gray hair is unequaled.—*Advertisement.*

Train at Tammany to-night on "Old Fogies." "Better Marry than go to Hell."—St. Paul, vii. chapter, 9th verse.—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Your Children's Hair.

Baldness, poor hair, and diseased heads, now so prevalent with ladies and gentlemen, is mainly attributable to the injudicious attention bestowed in childhood, when the cuticle requires to be carefully managed to prevent debilitation.

Hard brushing and combing is injurious at any age, but particularly so in childhood, because its severity often induces inability of the external skin to limpidity exude the perspiratory and sebaceous fluid through the pores. The secretion, therefore, becomes thickened, and incessantly forms on the head that uncleanly, unhealthy and annoying deposit called dry and moist dandruff, in which the roots of the hair are imbedded under the skin, and being kept swollen and inflamed, are unable to retain the old or generate new hair. Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, treats all such cases, either with adults or children, with marked success. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best, in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BROPHY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 14, at his father's residence, No. 20 Market-st., Joseph, eldest son of Michael and Rosanna Brophy, in the 21st year of his age.

God takes the good, too good on earth to stay,
And leaves the bad, too bad to take away.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral this day, at 2 o'clock.

CANNON.—At the Spingler House, in this City, on Friday, Jan. 14, John M. Cannon, aged 46 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Spingler House.

GORDON.—In Boston, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 14, William Gordon, recently of Somerville, N. J.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 17, at 12½ P. M., without further notice.

KUHN.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, after a short but severe illness, in the 34th year of his age, John Kuhn, of the firm of McReady & Kuhn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Jacob and George, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 122d-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

WARING.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, Letitia F., widow of the late Saml. J. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles D. Lewis, No. 130 President-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Dyspepsia, phthisis, constipation, diarrhœa, &c., cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Cure No. 73,448:

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24, 1869.

I have found Du Barry's Revalenta Food the "sine qua non" for indigestion.

J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D.

T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., New-York, and at all druggists and grocers.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH, BROOKLYN.—Opening services in the new chapel, corner of Douglass-st. (St. John's-place) and 7th-av., will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, 1870—second Sunday after Epiphany. The Bishop of Long Island will preach in the morning at 10½. In the evening, at 7½, the Rector, Rev. Robert E. Terry will preach. The chapel is conveniently reached by 5th-av., Flatbush-av. and Bergen-st. cars.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. H. Dinsmore, missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Michigan, and Rev. Alfred Taylor, of this City. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, on West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. Putney will preach his farewell sermon at the above church on SUNDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. Ferris, D. D., will preach at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting after preaching. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, Jr., late of Hannibal, Mo., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited; strangers welcome; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of Floyd Smith, Jr., Treasurer.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION New Building, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Jan. 16. Special service for young men at 7½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. J. M. Ludlow.

SPIRITUALISM.—OUR DEAD FRIENDS! Where are they? Circles for investigation SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock EVENING. J. B. Conklin, test medium. No. 67 East 10th-st., opposite Stewart's.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL preach in St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th-st., near 1st-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Special collection for Foreign Missions.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and G. W. Woodruff, D. D., at 7½ P. M. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

DOOM OF THE MAN OF SIN.—BISHOP Snow will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Prophecies Concerning the Roman Antichrist and his Coming Doom.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Price will preach in the morning, and Rev. James H. Morgan in the evening. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st., Rev. Wm H. Clark, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE FOURTH UNITARIAN SOCIETY, Rev. W. T. Clarke, Pastor, will hold their services at Unity Chapel, 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Harlem, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Confessing Christ.* All are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Citadel of Character.*

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., every SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. Williams, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 66 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE PRESENT.
AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
(St. Nicholas Hotel block.)
On MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870,

I made reductions in the price of several lines of goods, and the large patronage extended to me during the past week has led to the conviction that the people WILL PURCHASE MERCHANDISE AT ANY TIME, (January is considered by merchants to be the worst month in the year for retail trade,) if said merchandise is offered at prices sufficiently low to make it an inducement for them to do so; therefore, with the above conviction in view I shall,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 17,
REDUCE THE PRICE ON MY ENTIRE STOCK.

My prices heretofore have been far below the actual gold cost to import, hence this reduction will give the public an opportunity to purchase at less prices than the same articles were ever sold at before in this country. And to show how great this reduction is, I respectfully submit the following prices.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

LYONS SILK VELVETS

At $3 25, last week $4	worth $5 00
At 4 00, last week $5	worth 6 00
At 5 00, last week 6	worth 7 50
At 6 00, last week 7	worth 10 00
At 7 00, last week 9	worth 12 00

And upwards.

SILK PLUSHES.
New lot just opened

At 80c., last week 90c	worth $3 00

IRISH POPLINS.

Pim's $2	worth $2 75
What others call Pim's, $1 90	worth 2 25

FRENCH ROLL POPLINS

At 90c., cost in gold	$1 15
At $1 00, cost in gold	1 35
At 1 25, cost in gold	1 47

SERGES

At 20c., cost in gold	32½c.
At 25c., cost in gold	37½c.

BLACK SILKS

At $1 00	worth $1 50
At 1 75	worth 2 25
At 2 00	worth 2 50
At 2 40	worth 2 85
At 2 80	worth 3 50

And upwards.

DRESS PATTERNS

At $1 25, last week $1 50	worth $2 25
At 1 75, last week 2 00	worth 3 00
At 2 25, last week 2 50	worth 4 00
At 2 75, last week 3 00	worth 5 00

And upwards.

With each pattern buttons and trimmings suitable for the material will be furnished without charge.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
Spring Styles.

Bought during the Fall at low prices, and will be retailed less than the gold cost to import.

TABLE LINENS,
Half Bleached.

8-4, 40c.; last week 45c	worth 65
8-4, 50c.; last week 55c	worth 75
8-4, 55c.; last week 65c	worth 85
8-4, 60c.; last week 70c	worth $1 00

Bleached.

8-4, 70c.; last week 75c	worth $1 00
8-4, 85c.; last week $1 00	worth 1 25
8-4, $1 00; last week 1 15	worth 1 50
10-4, 1 30; last week 1 50	worth 1 75
10-4, 1 50; last week 1 60	worth 2 00
10-4, 2 00; last week 2 15	worth 2 50
10-4, 2 20; last week 2 30	worth 2 75
10-4, 2 50; last week 2 75	worth 3 00

And upwards.

NAPKINS.

5-8, $1 00 per dozen; last week $1 25	worth $1 75
5-8, 1 25 per dozen; last week 1 50	worth 2 00
5-8, 1 50 per dozen; last week 1 75	worth 2 25
5-8, 2 00 per dozen; last week 2 50	worth 3 00
5-8, 2 50 per dozen; last week 2 75	worth 3 25

And upwards.

TOWELS

At $1 25 per dozen, last week $1 50	worth $1 85
At 1 75 per dozen, last week 2 00	worth 2 75
At 2 25 per dozen, last week 2 40	worth 3 50
At 2 50 per dozen, last week 3 00	worth 3 75
At 3 00 per dozen, last week 3 50	worth 4 50
At 3 50 per dozen, last week 4 00	worth 6 00

CRASHES

At 6c., last week 8c	worth 10c.
At 10c., last week 12c	worth 15c.
At 16c., last week 18c	worth 25c.
At 18c., last week 20c	worth 30c.

TOILET QUILTS

At $1 25	worth $2 00
At 1 75	worth 2 50
At 2 25	worth 3 50
At 3 00	worth 4 50

And upwards.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS

At prices that purchasers can afford to buy now to supply their wants for a year to come.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
A NEW DEPARTMENT.
TUCKED AND RUFFLED SKIRTS

At 80c	worth $1 25
At 90c	worth 1 50

CHEMISES.

Ruffled at 90c	worth $1 25
At $1	worth 1 50
Embroidered at $1 50	worth 2 00

DRAWERS.

Ruffled at 50c	worth 85c
At 75c	worth 1 00
Embroidered 90c	worth 1 50

Also a full assortment of
CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, (now in great demand,) from 60c. to $2 50 per yard, worth from 90c. to $3 50.

TARLATANS, white and colored, at 40c., worth 60c.

SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, from 10c. to 75c. per yard, worth from 18c. to $1.

SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN, AND PLAID NAINSOOKS, from 25c. to $1 25, worth from 25c. to $1 35.

SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN AND CHECKED CAMBRICS, from 10c. to 85c. per yard, worth 45c. to $1 25.

VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, from 20c. to $1 per yard, worth 30c. to $1 37½.

LINEN CAMBRICS, from 50c. to $1 50, worth from 85c. to $2 25.

INDIA TWILLED LONG CLOTH, 30c. to 55c., worth 45c. to 87½c.

SHIRRED and TUCKED MUSLINS, from 90c. to $1 75, worth from 90c. to $2 50.

SOFT-FINISHED CAMBRICS, 45c. to 65c., worth 60c. to 90c.

WHITE and COLORED PIQUES, from 15c. to $1, worth 30c. to $1 50.

BRILLIANTES, from 30c. to 65c., worth 50c. to 90c.

HANDKERCHIEFS, great assortment, from 5c. up.

FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 70c., worth $1.

FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 80c., worth $1 25.

ROYAL GENEVIEVE CORSETS, (sixty bones,) $2 25, worth $3 75.

NOTTINGHAM LACES

From 20c	worth $1 25
Worth 40c	worth 1 50

LACES.
Real and Imitation.
Illusion Nets for Dresses in all widths.
Embroidered Laces for Overskirts.
All at greatly reduced prices.

PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS

At 50c	worth $1 50
At 75c	worth 2 00
At $1 00	worth 2 50
At 1 25	worth 3 00

And upwards.

HOSIERY.

Gent's English Half Hose, $3 00 per doz. .... worth $5 00

A good assortment of Ladies' Hose, at less than gold cost to import.

UMBRELLAS.

First Quality Alpaca, $2 50	worth $3 50
First Quality Alpaca, 2 75	worth 3 75
First Quality Alpaca, 3 00	worth 4 25

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Prices reduced to correspond with balance of the stock.

ZYPHER WORSTED

At $1 80 per lb. or 45c. for 4 ounces, worth 20c. per ounce or $3 20 per lb. A good assortment of colors.

SKATES.

New York Club, $4 00 per pair	worth $6 00
Boys' club, &c. per pair	[illegible]
Ladies' club, $3 75 per pair	[illegible]

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; convenient to strangers. Rev. John W. Kramer, Minister in charge. Divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the Eleventh Sermon in the Course of Sermons for the People, by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D. Succeeding sermons in this course by Rev. Drs. Conrad and Hall.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS M. E. Church, 153d-st. and 10th-av.—Second week of special religious services as follows: Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. Millard. EVENING, by Rev. A. J. Rynett, D. D., of Philadelphia. MONDAY EVENING, by Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of Chicago. TUESDAY EVENING, by Rev. W. P. Corbitt. WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Chaplain C. C. McCabe. THURSDAY EVENING, by Rev. C. A. Stoddard. FRIDAY EVENING, by Chaplain C. C. McCabe. Evening services to commence promptly at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN WORK ON THE PACIFIC Coast.—The friends of the American Tract Society will hold a meeting in the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,) Madison-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. L. Shearer, Assistant Secretary, and John E. Vassar, Missionary Colporteur, will make interesting statements of personal observations in a recent extended tour on the Pacific Coast, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Budington.

FALLEN WOMEN.—REV. DR. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, delivered an important sermon on the above subject, in Calvary Church, on the 12th of December last. At the earnest request of the Trustees of the Midnight Mission he will repeat the sermon in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. A full representation of the Church is earnestly desired. A collection will be made.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. Jones, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard—both at 3 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church—Rev. John Wm. Trimble, Rector.—Divine service will be held until further notice in the Hall No. 679 9th-av., near 47th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. John Wm. Trimble, will officiate at the services Sunday, Jan. 16. All strangers kindly welcomed.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association.—Free classes for members will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 17. German, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; French, Tuesday and Thursday evenings; bookkeeping, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; writing, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Members should apply at once to the Secretary, R. R. McBurney.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., the second of the Sunday evening discourses. Subject—*Our Young Women.* Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock, as usual. All are cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday School Teachers.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., in Dr. Crosby's church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. H. Vincent will give a lecture lesson. Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, of Hartford, will deliver an address on *The Church and the Sunday School.*

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Text—*Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?* and at 7½ P. M., text—*The harvest is past, &c.* Preaching every evening next week. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers; communion service after sermon; preaching in the evening; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

A MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE work of the Italian Church Reform Commission will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend. The extra services will be continued every evening during the coming week except Saturday.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. H. F. Pease, P. E., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. Lansing Taylor. Evening theme—*The Two Gates.* Sunday School at 9 and 1½ o'clock. Young People's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors, singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—An illustrated lecture on the Holy Land will be delivered in this Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the 17th and 18th inst., by the Hon. L. H. Diehl, late United States Minister to Asia. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the two lectures, 50 cents.

REV. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., WILL preach the annual sermon before the New-York Branch American Church Union, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at Christ Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st. Subject—*The Prayer of the Church.*

SECOND-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR Avenue D.)—Preaching 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown. Subject—*The Bible the Safeguard of our Protestant and Republican Liberty.* Prayer meeting at 3 and preaching at 7 by Rev. H. F. Pease. P. S.—Revival services through the week.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free, and all are cordially invited. Subject—*The Disposition of Character in Time and Eternity.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 3D-av.—Universalist services will be held every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, in Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., Rev. Charles F. Lee, Pastor in charge. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—Universalist services will be held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Pastor in charge. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER H. K. Flagg will be with the Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., three times on the SABBATH. Subject at 7 o'clock in the evening—*The Prophetic Numbers.* Love Feast at 3 P. M. Preaching at No. 495 Grand-st., A. M. and P. M.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL deliver his lecture on *Building and Being*, before the Lee Literary Association, in the Universalist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Downing-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50c., for sale at the door.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE DIRECtors of the Union Theological Seminary, a discourse on Theological Seminaries will be delivered next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn, L. I., will supply our pulpit on SUNDAY next, the 16th inst., morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. Cole will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—The hour of morning service in this Church hereafter will be 11 o'clock. Service on SUNDAY, 16th, at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Bishop Coxe will preach in the evening.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, west of Broadway.—Service SUNDAY (D. V.) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening subject—*The idolaters punished and Moses interceding for Israel.*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Rev. R. M. Stratton, Pastor of Lexington-av. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., WILL preach at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John Emory at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. L. CHANEY WILL PREACH at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 16, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*What Hands Were Made for.*

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 5th-av., next to 34th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Houston-st.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Page. Strangers made welcome.

AT TAMMANY, THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING. Rev. George Francis Train preaches on "Old Fogies." Text from St. Paul, Chapter vii., 9th verse—*Better Marry than go to Hell.*

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Richest Pearl*, and at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Grandest Procession.*

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-st. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector.—Divine services in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

To-morrow evening the Fourth Regiment will be mustered out of the State service, in accordance with the orders issued from General Headquarters, the command not being able to present the minimum number of men for inspection. The history of the Fourth Regiment of Zouaves, brief as it is, affords a lesson that we trust will not be lost upon the members of more fortunate organizations. The close of the war brought to their homes in the City a large number of young men who were imbued with a love for military life, nurtured as it had been amidst the excitements and dangers of campaign life. Many sought the ranks of existing National Guard regiments as a means of continuing in the practice of arms, but others desired to enter some organization that would more fully represent the war veterans. To supply this peculiar want Colonels Hawkins, Bendix and Hull started the First, Third and Fourth Regiments of Zouaves, intending to fill up their commands with veterans who had seen honorable service in the field. Hawkins, having commanded the Ninth New-York Volunteers, adopted the uniform of that regiment for the new one he raised. Bendix also revived the memory of his old command, the Tenth New-York Volunteers, by using their style of uniform. Hull having served with the gallant and celebrated Fifth New-York, under Duryea and Warren, equipped the Fourth Regiment with the dashing style of uniform worn by the Zouaves in so many battles with honor. Unfortunately neither Bendix nor Hull exercised that care and caution manifested by Colonel Hawkins in their selection of men, the consequence being that the Third and Fourth Regiments overflowed with that rowdy element which ultimately led to their disbandment. The surviving members of the old Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers were nearly all desirous of organizing a command that would perpetuate the history of their old organization, and steps were being taken to that end with the intention of making Col. Hiram Duryea their commandant, when Colonel Hull took the initiative and organized the Fourth Regiment. Very few of the old men could be induced to enter the regiment in consequence of an old camp prejudice against Colonel Hull, the result being the admission of strange faces as officers and the enlistment of any or all who offered. Raised in a hurry, and never placed on a complete footing, the command languished and at length suffered the loss of nearly all of its original officers, the Colonel among the rest. Brevet Brigadier-General DE LACY, a most gallant and experienced officer, was then induced to undertake the regeneration of the regiment, but despite his earnest endeavors the seeds of decay, so early sown, produced their natural result, and the Zouaves gradually declined in strength, until the Inspector-General gave them the *coup de grace* by disbandment. The Fourth Regiment, therefore, sinks into oblivion. In view of the fact that several other regiments experienced a narrow escape from a similar fate, it would be well for them to work hard in the future in order to increase their strength and vigor.

Adjutant-General Townsend announces in recent orders that at a meeting of the Military Examining Board, appointed by General Orders No. 14, series of 1869, held in this City in November last, the following recommendations were made to the Commander-in-Chief, and the same are approved: That the commissions of the following officers be vacated for disobedience of orders, in not appearing for examination: First Lieutenant John Myers, Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieutenant Michael Seery, Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment; First Lieutenant August Bothe, Company B, Thirty-second Regiment; Captain Chas. S. Glover, Jr., Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment; Second Lieutenant Patrick Brodie, Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Second Lieutenant John Eagan, Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Captain Henry Burke, Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment; Second Lieutenant M. Obenaur, Fifty-fifth Rregiment; Captain Henry Koerner, Company C, Thirty-second Regiment; that Captain Chas. D. Reiss, Fifth Regiment, be retained in his present command; that the application of Lieutenant Geo. Morgan, Jr., Seventy-fourth Regiment, for extension of time in which to appear for examination, be granted, and that he be directed to present himself before the Board at its next session, to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, to-morrow.

The *Army and Navy Journal* was in error in stating that the resolutions prepared by W. C. Rogers & Co., for Captain Wingate, were presented to him by Company E, of this regiment. They were presented by the Board of Officers, on behalf of the regiment, as a mark of appreciation for Captain Wingate's services as an officer, and as Secretary of the Board.

We are authorized to state that neither Major-General Shaler, nor any of his personal staff, have ever contemplated any movement seeking to incorporate the Fire Department as a brigade in the First Division. Indeed, as was stated by us last week, the idea was too preposterous for serious consideration. As our motive has been greatly misunderstood by some of General Shaler's friends—who ought to remember the TIMES' advocacy of him for Major-General—it is only proper to state that the allegations touching General Shaler's endeavors to place the firemen on a strictly military footing were made to the writer several weeks ago by two or three prominent officers of the First Division. They were simply laughed at until other journals took the matter up in an anonymous way. The members of the First Division may safely rest assured that no such movement is contemplated, as General Shaler desires it to be understood that no such idea has ever been entertained by him.

The Music Committee of the Seventh Regiment Board of Officers has issued a circular to the active members of the command and the Veteran Corps, that in compliance with the desire expressed by a great number of the members, they have arranged for three concerts to be held at the Armory, as follows: Saturday, Jan. 29; Saturday, Feb. 26; Saturday, March 26. There will be issued season and single admission tickets. Season tickets, $1; single tickets, 50 cents, admitting one. To be had only from members of the regiment. Very attractive programmes have been prepared by Professor GRAFULLA for these concerts.

The wings of the Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at the Armory for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Right wing, Companies D, G, A, B, on Friday, Jan. 21; left wing, Companies C, H, E, I, F, on Friday, Feb. 4; assembly at 7:45 P. M. The non-commissioned staff will report at 7:30 P. M. These drills being for instruction, no persons, except officers of the regiment and members of the companies drilling, will be permitted in the galleries or drill room during the hours of drill.

The following circular from the New-York Military Association is published by request:

"The next annual meeting of this Association will be held at Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 18th and 19th inst., and promises to be an interesting occasion. Measures will be proposed to increase the efficiency of the Association, and make its deliberations practical in their results. The only opportunity for consultation, and the formation of mutual acquaintance, among the officers of the National Guard, is that offered by this annual gathering of two days' duration; and if officers avail themselves of it, as they should, much good should result from such a meeting. Every organization in the State should send delegates to this meeting, and the Association thus be made truly representative of the National Guard of the State. The annual address before the Association, will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 19th, by Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., of Ithaca; and the Association will be entertained by the Adjutant-General. Officers will attend the sessions of the Association in fatigue uniform; and the annual address, and the reception by the Adjutant-General, in full-dress uniform, with side arms."

We are glad to say that the Fourteenth Regiment (Brooklyn) is once more on the way to improvement, having nearly recovered all their lost ground, with a fair prospect of taking a leading position in the Second Division. This will be pleasant news to the many friends of the command. As there are now a large number of men at liberty from the ranks of the Fourth Regiment to be disbanded to-morrow, they could not find a better opportunity of joining a first-class veteran chasseur regiment, and the officers of the Fourteenth would do well to profit by our hint and recruit. The Board of Officers held a meeting on Monday evening and elected civic officers. A series of wing and battalion drills will be held by the Fourteenth at an early date, to be preceded by a set of officers' drills.

Major Christian Holliday, of the Seventh Regiment, has resigned, after a connection with that command of over seventeen years.

Major Freeborn, of the First Mounted Rifles, has been elected Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, by a close vote, over Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry. Colonel Freeborn saw considerable service as a cavalry officer during the late war.

Captain George Moore Smith has instituted a novel kind of test for aspirants for non-commissioned promotions. Corporal E. G. Haight, Corporal E. B. Horton, Jr., and Private Anderson were permitted to drill the Seventh Company, on Monday evening last, in order that they might exhibit their practical knowledge of the school of the company. Corporal Horton proved the most proficient.

The veteran organization of the Seventh Regiment held a meeting on Monday evening at Delmonico's. The Secretary announced the accession of sixty-seven new members, and over forty candidates under consideration. A report from the Special Committee on Organization and Anniversary was received, in which the suggestion was made that the association be formed into a battalion, with a special uniform, under the designation of "The Old Guard of the Seventh Regiment." The second Thursday in June was fixed for the anniversary celebration, which is to consist of a picnic or excursion. So much of the report as related to the battalion and excursion was approved, but the uniform idea was rejected as uncalled for and expensive. After a collation the association adjourned until April. This body now numbers over 700 members.

Company F, Ninth Regiment will give their first invitation hop this season on Tuesday evening, at the regimental armory, Twenty-sixth-street. Tickets for the hop can be obtained of any member of the company, who must, however, be able to vouch for the respectability of the invited. Arrangements have been made with Crawford to open a refreshment department in the Board of Officers' room on the evening of the hop. No person admitted to the floor except in full dress. Hats and bonnets positively prohibited. Members are expected to appear in full dress uniform.

The first annual dinner of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment will take place at Delmonico's (Fourteenth-street) on Thursday, 27th inst., at 7 P. M. No pains have been spared to make the affair one which will reflect credit upon all engaged. A Reception Committee, consisting of Colonel Remmey, Captains Wingate and Camp, and Lieutenants Chapin and Nash Wilson, have been appointed, and members are requested to appear in evening dress. Members of the Veteran Corps are privileged to invite any active member of the regiment, but no other invitations will be extended. The Veteran Corps already consists of upwards of 100 members, and as all eligible make a point of joining, it is rapidly increasing. Its main object is to afford the old members an opportunity to meet each other and to have a good time—an object which is faithfully carried out at its different meetings.

TROUBLES OF A PRIMA DONNA.

A Fair Songstress and Her Lover Arrested for Theft—They are Interrupted in Their Honeymoon and Obliged to Give Bail.

Miss NADEJSDA LEVITSKASA, formerly prima donna of the Russian Opera Troupe, and ALEXANDER RAJOSINE, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning to answer a charge of grand larceny, preferred against them by Count DIMITRE AGRENESS SLAVIANSKY, proprietor and manager of the company. The affidavit in the case was made on the 24th of December, the day subsequent to the alleged larceny, and it set forth that the complainant engaged Miss LEVITSKASA in Russia to come to the United States, for a period, as prima donna of his troupe, and it was in fulfillment of that engagement she was now here. Some time since he made her custodian of $1,500 of his money, which he placed in a chamois-skin belt, and which she wore around her body for safe-keeping. He averred that Mr. RAJOSINE, having ascertained that she had this money in her possession, formed her acquaintance for the purpose of inducing her to embezzle it, and so far succeeded as to be able to prevail on her to marry him, and give him $1,300 of the money. The belt, containing the remaining $200, she left on his bed at his residence, No. 107 Clinton-place.

The complainant gave evidence in corroboration of the affidavit, and added that the prisoners had been arrested that morning after returning from Philadelphia.

Miss NADEYJDA is a young lady not blessed with any extraordinary personal attractions, but possesses a sort of theatrical vivacity and nonchalance which she took no pains to conceal during Count SLAVIANSKY's evidence. Mr. RAJOSINE represented himself as a Russian gentleman of property, now on a tour of pleasure. His story was to effect that he came to this country with the object of obtaining a knowledge of the cotton trade, as well as to obtain an idea of the customs of the people. He resided in New-York for some months, and in the course of his incidental meanderings through the City espied the fair prima donna, for whom he formed an immediate attachment. He wooed and won her, and the nuptial knot was tied by the Mayor of Philadelphia, whither they repaired. He strongly repudiated any intention of committing a felony, and denied having attempted to flee or hide from justice. He remained in Philadelphia only a few days, when he returned to New-York and appeared in public every day since. He, too, treated the charge with levity, and both laughed and quizzed their prosecutor.

Miss NADEJSDA acknowledged that she had made an agreement to come to this country with Count SLAVIANSKY, as prima donna, but he violated that engagement by forcing her to dance as a ballet. She denied having received $1,500, and stated that all the money the Count had intrusted her with was returned to him.

An application for a postponement on the part of the defendants was acceded to, and the parties were allowed to stand out on bail of $1,000 each.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Suffrage for Women Again Discussed—Would the Fifteenth Amendment Confer the Ballot on the Sex.

A meeting of the Women's Council was held yesterday afternoon at No. 956 Broadway, Mrs. CAROLINE WILBOUR occupying the Chair, and Mrs. CROSBY acting as Secretary. The subject proposed for discussion was the following resolution, offered at the last meeting by Mr. POOLE:

Resolved, That the extension of suffrage to women will awaken them to self-reliance and activity, and the consequence will be to promote harmony among men and in society.

Miss HOWARD thought that the investing of woman with the ballot would tend to the progress of the whole race. In consideration of the evils that are sapping the foundations of society, it was absolutely necessary that woman should have a voice in the Government, if it is to be preserved. Then two-thirds of the ill-assorted marriages will be done away with; then woman could secure both money and influence, which are power, and would be able to dictate terms for themselves. The objection often urged, that woman would make a bad use of the power of voting, was without weight Did not Reddy the Blacksmith and Alderman SCANNELL prostitute this power to bad purposes? And yet who thinks of charging that as a reason why they should not have the ballot? The only pure love on earth, in her opinion, was that of a mother for her child; all other loves were founded on interest. The difficulty now was, that woman was now so contented with her semi-bondage that she cannot be awakened to see her dearest interests. She believed a better state of things was dawning, however.

Mrs. Dr. HALLOCK said a Missouri lawyer had declared that the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, if adopted, would give woman the right to vote. She would like to know if this were so.

Professor MARTIN, of Washington, said it was not so intended, or understood, in Congress.

Mrs. BLAKE thought it did not. If the word "sex" had been inserted in it, as well as "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," it would be all right.

Mrs. Dr. HALLOCK said that if JOHN STUART MILL had the power to construe the language of the amendment, woman would have a right to vote; for he held that she is now in a condition of servitude. The sooner all women came to this conclusion, the better it would be for them.

Mr. POOLE said that the negro, when enslaved, was reported to be sleek and happy, just as women are said to be to-day. The negro was pulled out of that condition of indifference. and so woman should be.

Mrs. BLAKE thought no women needed the ballot more than the fashionable ladies. They were of no benefit to society now, because they had nothing to think of.

Dr. HALLOCK and Professor MARTIN spoke briefly in support of the resolution, and it was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Government Stores — Probable Change of Site.

The buildings in Trinity-place, now used as Appraisers' stores, have a superficial area of 26,000 square feet, and are rented by the Government, from private parties, for $73,000 per annum; an increase of $31,000 over the rental of last year, when $42,000 was paid. Two stories have been added to these buildings, it is true; but the ground area is no more than before. On the contrary, the space originally occupied is more contracted, by reason of the land taken in forwarding the extension of Church-street. Now Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, to whom the matter is intrusted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, proposes to sell to the Government 40,000 square feet of land on the Battery on which may be erected a Custom House, Assay office, besides two storehouses, each having an era of 100 by 400 feet, on 16 lots, valued at $20,000 each. On these lots can be erected splendid fire-proof buildings for storehouse purposes, of large capacity, occupying a ground area of 14,000 square feet more than are now provided by the stores in Trinity-place. It is claimed that if the Government were to erect these stores at a cost say of $1,033,000, (which it might do,) the interest on this sum would be but a trifle more than the amount of rental now paid for the Trinity-place property, while the ownership and sole control of the stores would then be vested in Government hands.

Caring for the Little Outcasts—Work of the Foundling Asylum in Twelfth-Street.

Though many have been the visitors to, and much has been said and written of, this house of refuge, as it truly is, the merits of such an institution cannot be kept too constantly before the public. If this had ever been a moot point in the mind of the present delineator of City sketches, the narrative listened to from the lips of one of the presiding Sisters, yesterday afternoon, must have dispelled all such thought. A babe lay in its snowy-pillowed crib, a tiny, deep-red mime, gnawing its morsel of a fist. This, said the Sister of the brown and radiant eyes, was born but yesterday afternoon. It was brought here at evening—by its mother! She told us the whole story, and it culminated in the fact that she was on the point of destroying the innocent, in conformity to the plan proposed by herself before its birth, when lo! the thought came that in Twelfth-street there was a Babies' Home, a place where, out of all the love-lacking, sympathy-lacking world, affection and care and charity awaited such little comers as should be confided to its keeping.

It was balm to the tortured sense, it was leaves from the tree of healing cast into the bitter waters of her soul. Goaded with keenest pangs of sin, of shame, out of the reflection flashing through her soul in this hour of her despair rose up a voice like His who said, "Daughter, go and sin no more!" The infanticide's hand was stayed; the mother, bearing her new-born babe pressed to her breast, came, as has been said, to the Sisters of Charity, and gave the boy into their keeping. All good people's prayers go with the shame-tortured woman—preserves from ill the little life-voyager who, but for providential interposition, had never launched his bark upon the devious sea!

There are at present about twenty-five children in the institution; more than as many more, wards of the institution, are put out to nurse. Fine, healthy infants we are told they are, too, and certainly the specimens exhibited speak well for the sanitary arrangements of the establishment. Two good-sized chambers are occupied with the prettily-furnished cribs, from some of which merry blue eyes are glancing out, rosy feet and legs are tossed in the air, or little hands are mazily clutching at nothing. The reporter made free to ask the Sister: "Do you accept the help of Protestants in your noble work?" A sweet smile from under the black cambric bonnet, and for answer: "The Protestants have taken just as much terest in our enterprise as the Catholics. They have been very kind to us. And, indeed, you know, we take all that are brought to us, never caring to know whether they are Catholic children or Protestant." Generous help has been extended, whether in money we know not, but in gifts for the little ones denied a parent's protecting love—soaps, hair brushes, sponges, linen, toweling, clothing—and yet there is room for other donors to devise and execute plans for the advancement of this charity of charities.

IMPORTANT POLICE ORDER.

Redistribution of the Force as to the Several Police Courts—Action as to a New Shield for the Department.

In consequence of the creation of another Police Court, which is located at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, a rearrangement of the Police force as to the several Courts to which they shall take prisoners has become a necessity. At a meeting of the Police Commissioners held yesterday it was ordered that the force take their prisoners to the Courts as follows:

To the First District Court at the Tombs: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Precincts, the first section of the Twenty-fifth, the squad attached to the Court, and those of the Sanitary Company and of the Twenty-sixth Precinct doing duty south of Canal-street and west of Bowery and Catharine-street.

To the Second District Court at Jefferson Market: The Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts, the second section of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, the squad attached to the Court and the squads of the Twenty-sixth Precinct and Sanitary Company, between Canal and Forty-second streets, and west of Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

To the Third District Court at Essex Market: The Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts, the squad attached to the Court and the squads of the Twenty-sixth Precinct and Sanitary Company, doing duty east of Bowery and Catharine-street, north of Canal and south of Fourteenth-street.

To the Fourth District Court in Fifty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue: The Nineteenth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts, the squad attached to the Court and the squads of the Sanitary Company and Twenty-sixth Precincts, doing duty east of Fourth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Forty-second-street, and between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, from river to river.

To the Fifth District Court, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue: The Twelfth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts, the squad attached to the Court and the squads of the Sanitary Company and Twenty-sixth Precinct, doing duty north of Eighty-sixth-street, from river to river.

The Commissioners also had before them yesterday the question of the adoption of a new shield for the Department. A new badge of authority seems to be required from the fact that many of those of the design now in use, having been lost by the legitimate owners, have fallen into unauthorized hands, and are being used for improper purposes. Several designs were exhibited and canvassed, but the Commissioners came to no conclusion in the matter.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Meeting of the Strikers in Jersey City Yesterday.

The workmen lately discharged from the service of the Erie Railway Company held three meetings in Jersey City yesterday, at which over 300 were present, and in which the latest movements in the progress of the strike were fully reported. At 9 o'clock in the morning a meeting was held at No. 7 Engine House, but on account of the narrow accommodations for a large assemblage an adjournment was made to Washington Hall at the corner of Jersey-avenue and Newark-avenue, where the meetings will hereafter be held. At 11 o'clock the meeting convened at this place, Mr. GEORGE KEASLEY, President of the Mutual Protective Association, in the Chair.

Resolutions were adopted appointing a guard to do duty at the shops, committees to prepare an address to the public and to assist the Corresponding Secretary. Another resolution was subsequently adopted, fixing the time of meeting at 9 o'clock each day.

Mr. KEASLEY, the President, made a speech, in which he stated that dispatches sent to the workmen at Binghamton were not delayed by the Western Union Company, but by a bartender at Binghamton, with whom the dispatch was left for delivery. Mr. KEASLEY gave a report, as it had been given him, of a meeting of officers of the Erie Company held at the Grand Opera House on Friday evening. He stated that at the meeting Mr. FISK urged upon his fellow officers the expediency of offering to let the strikers return to their work at once upon the old footing. He desired the meeting to express their gratitude to Mr. FISK for defending them. Mr. FISK was overruled, he said, by the vote of the other officers of the road, among whom were Mr. GOULD and Mr. RUCKERT. Mr. KEASLEY stated that on Monday morning every man belonging to the Association would join in the strike. A delegate had been sent to the shops at different points along the road, and he was well assured of the fact that the men at Binghamton, Port Jervis, Susquehanna and Buffalo would support them.

At 3 o'clock another meeting was held at the same place. Mr. JAMES FINLAY, the delegate from the Convention at Binghamton, read the following dispatch, which he had just received from Binghamton:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 15.
Stay where you are. The Convention indorses you.
W. COKAYNE FIRTH, President.
GEORGE KENNEDY, Secretary.

The reading of the dispatch was received with loud applause, and it was accepted as a pledge that the men at Binghamton would join them at an early day. Mr. FINLAY said that the officers of the Erie Railway Company had attempted to entrap men into their service by shameless lies. Mr. BROWN, the master mechanic, had reported that they had sixty men at work, whereas there were but four, and these would not work another day. He counselled all who had joined in the strike to hold no intercourse with any of the Company's men, for the Convention was the proper body to be addressed, and the Company only meant to break the Association and do the men injury by taking them separately. JAY GOULD had before conferred with them as a body, when he found there was no use in attempting to get men by any other course. The speaker stated that two men had yesterday applied to Mr. BROWN, the master mechanic, for work, and that they were told that no decided answer could be given until Monday. This the speaker regarded as an indication that the Company would soon "give in." He asserted that all who went to work for the Company now would be dismissed if the strike was successful.

A Committee of thirty men was appointed to station themselves at the ferries on Monday morning to induce all who should come over with the intention of going to work at the shops to go away.

Another Committee was appointed to request the engineers doing repairs in Jersey City to suspend work until the difficulties are settled.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again on Monday morning.

The meeting was in every respect quiet and orderly, and the strikers showed their intention to act peacefully by applauding a speech of Mr. FINLAY, in which he exhorted them to abstain from drink, threaten no violence, and to show the Company and the public that they were men who had self-respect.

The employes at the tunnel shops were notified yesterday that on Monday they could commence work, or be paid off for the first twelve days of this month and be discharged. They have signified their intention of accepting the latter alternative.

The men are confident that on Monday morning they will be joined by those at work in shops along the line of the road, and that the Company will be forced to terms immediately.

It is reported that a dispatch was received at 8 o'clock last evening from Binghamton, stating that the men there had resolved not to commence work on Monday morning.

Highway Robbery.

A few days since MATHEW CLARK, of South Hampton, received from Messrs. H & S. FRENCH $180, the proceeds of some pork sold by CLARK for Mr. GEORGE WHITTAKER, of South Hampton. He remained in the village until near night when he started for home in company with two men from Scuttle Hole, a village about two miles from Sag Harbor. On passing a place called the Old Farm, CLARK told his companions that on a former occasion he was stopped at that place by three men who demanded his money, but as he had none they let him go, and mentioned that he then had with him about $200. For his personal safety they went around by the way of Bull Head, the two companions accompanying him as far as that place. After they had left, and when near Coffin's Creek, he says he was assaulted by three men with whom he had a personal encounter, but as they were armed they succeeded in robbing him of all his money. He showed some bruises and torn garments as evidence of the struggle which he had passed, but Mr. WHITTAKER would not accept his statement, and he was arrested and held to bail before Justice JENNINGS.

THE NEW ART MUSEUM.

Agreement of the Committee Appointed to Draft a Constitution—The Election of Officers to be Held To-morrow.

The Committee of fifty, appointed Nov. 23, to draft a Constitution for the Metropolitan Art Museum to be erected in this City, have adopted the following:

CONSTITUTION OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

ARTICLE 1. The Committee of fifty, appointed Nov. 23, 1869, and such other persons as have been, or may hereafter be elected, shall constitute an Association to be called the "Metropolitan Museum of Art," whose object shall be to secure the establishment, in the City of New-York, of an institution in which our whole people shall be freely provided with ample facilities for the study of select examples in every department of the fine arts, and for the cultivation of pure taste in the application of art to manufactures and to practical life.

ART. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, nine Trustees, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of thirteen, all to be elected by ballot at a general meeting of the Association, to take place on the third Monday in January in every year, except the Trustees, who, being elected at the organization of the Museum, shall thereafter be vested with the power to fill the vacancies that may from time to time occur in their own body; and every such vacancy shall be so filled within three months after the same occurs.

ART. 3. The officers above designated shall respectively have such powers and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the by-laws which shall be adopted by the Association, but the Trustees shall, at all times, have the general management and control of the property and affairs of the Museum.

ART. 4. Each member of the Association shall pay an annual sum to the Treasurer, for the identical expenses of the Association, such sum to be designated in the by-laws hereafter to be adopted.

ART. 5. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote, at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that notice in writing of such amendment shall be given at a previous regular meeting, excepting always the number and authority of the trustees, who can be changed only in accordance with provisions in the legislative charter of the Association.

A circular has been issued calling a meeting for to-morrow (Monday) evening, at the Century Club Rooms, No. 109 East Fifteenth-street, on which occasion the election of officers will occur and other important business will be transacted.

The Stoll Homicide—Action of the Coroner.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of GEORGE STOLL, the German who died at No. 124 Delancey-street, from the effects of a stab wound received on the 24th ult. Dr. LOUIS BOPP, of No. 27 Rivington-street, had attended the deceased, and testified that the patient was properly treated, and that death resulted from tetanus. CHARLES WEBRELL, a barkeeper in the saloon, related the quarrel on the night of the assault, but could throw no light upon the identity of the assailants, stating that there were nearly twenty men in the place at the time. They all entered a house on the corner of Norfolk-street, when the witness and the Police went there to demand admission. Some one said that they had better not open the door, and the Police ran away.

The case was adjourned until Thursday.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

Isador Michael *vs.* Chas. D. Cobb; motion to continue receiver granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Judge McCunn.

DISCHARGE OF TWO "YOUTHS" FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

James Nixon and William Moore, two "youths," aged respectively 40 and 62 years, were brought before Judge McCUNN on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and their discharge asked for by Mr. Morgan, their counsel, on the ground that they were illegally detained in the House of Refuge. It appeared on the hearing that they were arraigned before Judge Dowling at the Tombs, and charged by a police officer with being pocketbook droppers. On this charge they were found guilty of vagrancy, and sent to the House of Refuge for sixty days. It did not appear by the return that any specific act was proven against the "boys" of pocketbook dropping, but on the general charge of vagrancy they were "sent up." Mr. Blunt, representing the District-Attorney, resisted the discharge, and explained the commitment on the ground that if they had been sent elsewhere than to the House of Refuge, they would have to be sentenced for a term of one year; and it was deemed a matter of congratulation to the prisoners that they had been committed for sixty days to the House of Refuge instead of being sent to the Penitentiary for one year, even though the commitment was irregular. Judge McCUNN was of opinion that the commitment to the House of Refuge was not only irregular, but that the case disclosed no testimony whatever sufficient to hold the prisoners on any charge. It was a usurpation of power to commit on a charge without proof. The Judge said the same charge might be made against any man who walks the streets, and if no further testimony was required than appears to have been adduced in this case, he too might be sentenced to a like imprisonment. In consideration of the irregularity of the commitment, the want of satisfactory testimony as to any crime having been committed, and the youth and inexperience of the prisoners, the Judge ordered their discharge.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

IMPORTANT TO NOTARIES—WHAT NOTICE NECESSARY TO INDORSERS.

William J. Harris vs. Chas. M. Martin.—This action was brought to recover the amount of a check drawn by one Burke to the order of Martin, and indorsed by him and delivered to one Bowne, who passed it to the plaintiff. It appeared that the check was protested, and written notices for Martin and Burke given to Bowne, the last indorser, by the notary, but no notice was sent direct to Martin. It appears, however, that verbal notice of the dishonor of the check was given to Martin the next day. Counsel for defendant argued that no official notice of the dishonor of the check having been given by the notary to the indorser, he was discharged from liability; but, on the other hand, it was argued that no particular form of notice, or notice by any particular person, was necessary, provided the indorser had actual notice from any source. The Court so held, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,081 91.

Geo. R. Thompson for plaintiff; E. Y. Bell for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named deceased persons were admitted to probate during the week ending Jan. 15, 1870: Sarah C. Ostrander, Maria H. Fristel, Thomas J. Blanck, Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., Morgan L. Livingston, Pierce Landers, Edward Sweeney, Cordelia M. Thomas, Julia M. Proudfit, Leon Hart, Henry M. Valentine, Jacob Brush, Samuel T. Tisdale, Almira Dumage, Louis Auguste Verbruggle, John C. Hull, Peter Marshall, Francis Sohner.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Bixby.

There were a few petty cases before this Court yesterday, but none of any unusual interest. A boy named Patrick Hines was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a box of crackers from James A. Burns, of Greenwich-street. James Higgins, George Stoddart and William Hazel were found guilty of stealing a coil of rope from Henry V. Johnson and were subsequently sent to the Penitentiary for four months each.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 15, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.c	117¾	115 Adams Ex.	63¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115⅛	15 do.	63
1,000 U.S.5-20R., '65.n.	115⅛	300 U. S. Ex.	54⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65,nc	114	400 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20C., '67..	114¼	100 do. b10	92⅛
136,000 do.	114⅛	100 do. s3	92⅛
550 do. ..small.c	113¾	100 do. b3	92⅛
500 U.S. 5-20 C., '68. small.c	113⅜	195 Mich. Cen. R.	117⅜
4,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 C.c	112⅝	200 do. s60	117⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s.x.c.	53⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. R.	88⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48⅛	100 do.	88⅛
5,000 do...bet. call	48⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	53⅛	200 do. c	91¾
40,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. bet. call	26⅛	35 N. J. Cen. R.	100⅛
		100 do. b30	101
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90	50 do.	101
		200 do.	101
12,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.	89⅞	200 do... bet. c. o	101
1,500 S. Car. St. n.	75⅛	900 Chic. & N. W.	73⅝
5,000 Chic.,B.& Q. 8s.	108	1000 do. s60	73⅜
10,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	81⅛	100 do. b3	73⅜
		200 do.	73⅜
1,000 Alt.&T.H.2d Pf	80⅛	200 Chi.&N. W. Pf. s60	86⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	71⅛	100 do.	86⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	77	100 do.	86⅛
1,000 do.	76⅛	43 Col. C.C. & Ind. R.	78
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	91	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛
		500 do.	105⅛
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	72⅛	300 do. b10	105⅛
		100 Mil & St. Paul	72⅛
11,000 do.	73	100 do.	72⅛
20 Bank Commerce	120	800 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
75 do. bet. call	120	100 do.	86⅛
10 Bark Bank	160	20 do.	87
15 Cent. Nat. Bank.	105⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar... bet. c	87⅞
20 Tenth Nat. Bk.	100		
30 Bank.&Brok.Ass.	105	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	56
16 Del. & H. Can.	122⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	32⅛	30 Chic., B. & Q.	151
300 Cum. C. Pf.	28	100 Morris & Essex R	89
200 do. b60	28⅛	100 Dub. & S. C. R.	108
300 Boston W. P.	15	200 Col., C. & I. C. R.	18⅛
400 Pac. Mail	42⅛	100 do.	18⅛
110 do.	42⅛	100 Han. & St. J. R. bet. call	112
17 do.	42⅛		
38 do.	42	50 do.	112
100 Wells-Far. Ex.	21	50 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73⅛
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	26	600 Clev. & P. R.	91⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	87	300 do. s60	91⅛
2,000 Penna. R. 1st M	90	100 do.	91⅛
2,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	72⅛	100 do.	92
		500 Chi. & N. W.	73⅝
300 Canton Co.	53	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
300 Cum. Coal Pf.	28⅛	250 N. J. Cen.	100
60 W. U. Tel.	32⅛	100 do.	100⅛
200 do.	32⅝	800 Chi. & R. I.	104⅝
300 Pacific Mail	41⅞	300 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	86⅛
100 Boston W. P. b.c.	15⅛	50 do.	86⅝
100 N.Y.Cen.& H.R. bet. call	91⅛	30 Del., Lac. & W.R.	108⅛
		100 Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. & H.R. Certif.	87⅛	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	88
400 Reading	94⅛	100 Col. C. & I. C. R.	18⅛
2000 do. s60	94	9 Dub. & S. C. R.	108⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$101,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.	117⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	5,000 do. c	114
500 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅛	500 do. small	113⅛
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65,n.	113⅛	3,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Tenn. St. 6s,n.	48	700 L. S. & M. So. R.	88⅛
2,000 do.	47⅛	500 do. s60	88
60,000 do.	47⅛	1500 do.	88
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	42⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R.	141

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cum. Coal	27⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. b30	25⅛
100 Mariposa	7⅛	100 do. b10	25⅝
100 do.	8	100 Chi. & N. W. b3	73⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	16⅛	200 do.	73⅝
100 West. Un. Tel.	32⅛	200 Rock Island	105⅛
300 Pacific Mail	42⅝	200 Erie	22⅛
400 Reading	94⅛	100 do. b3	22⅛
200 do. b3	94⅛	100 do. s10	22⅝
200 L. S. & M. S. R.	88⅛	200 Canada Mining	45

SATURDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The Wall-street markets, with the single exception of Foreign Exchange, were weaker than on Friday through the greater part of the day, but after the Bank return in the afternoon there was a recovery in the Public Funds, and in most of the Eastern and Western Railways. The sales of Gold from 122 on Friday night fell off to 121⅝@⅜@¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., closing about 121⅜ ⅌ cent. The Banks gain on their Gold averages of the week $1,845,537, and they gain in Greenbacks $3,710,741. They also probably hold $3,500,000 or $4,000,000 National Bank Notes more than the week before, as these come in from the East and West in about the same if not in larger proportion as the Greenback Currency. The general line of Deposits is upon the present averages $12,227,069, and the Banks add $5,625,653 to their Loans and Discounts. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,004,893 for Customs, and paid out $3,533,831 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. Of the January Gold Interest drawn out $1,670,000 was for account of the Sinking Fund, interest on United States 5-20s bought through the past year and held for this Fund. The Gold thus drawn out was sold on Tuesday, and the proceeds reinvested in United States 5-20s on Wednesday. Money, at the close of the week, 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call to the Brokers on Stocks and 7 ⅌ cent. on Gold, and Foreign Bills 108⅞@109 on London, and f.5.19¼@f.5.18¾ on Paris.

The Public Funds sold down to 114@113⅞ for the 5-20s of 1867 in the forenoon, but closed up stronger, 114⅛@114¼ ⅌ cent., the other Gold-bearing Stocks ruling in about the same proportion. The weaker temper in the Railways, as noticed above, was also recovered from, and after the late Boards the following general quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. There was some bearish resistance shown to the improvement in the Stock market on the appearance of the Bank Statement, especially against Northwestern, but the prevailing opinion of the Street is in favor of a higher market:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114⅞
American Gold Coin	122	121⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	47½	47⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	23	26
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅜	92⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87¼	87⅜
Reading Railroad	94⅝	94⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105¼
Northwestern Common	74¼	73⅝
Northwestern Preferred	87	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42¼	42¼
St. Paul Preferred	86¾	86⅝
St. Paul Common	74	73⅝
Lake Shore	89	*84¼
Erie	22½	22⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	25⅛
New-Jersey Central	100¾	101⅝

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	114
6 ⅌ ct. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	115	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	6s currency	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	53	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds	48	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	52⅛	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1870	100⅛
Georgia 7s, new bonds	90	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100⅛
North Carolina 6s	40	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
N. Carolina new bds.	25⅛	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	108
S. Carolina new bds.	75	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	101
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	110⅛
Missouri H. & St. J. iss	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	110⅛
Louisiana 6s, Leveebds	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	110⅛
Louisiana 8s, Leveebds	78	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	110⅛
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	110⅛
Rhode Island 6s	96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	110⅛
Alabama 5s	63	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	103
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	87⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	85	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	84	Gal. & Chic. 2d	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	84	Chic. & R. I. 1st	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	99
Erie 1st Extended	93	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	89⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	93
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	72⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	83	N. J. Cen. 2d	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	94
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	90⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Chic., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	71½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	91	Chic. & Alton 1st	97⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Chic. & Alton Inc	87
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90⅞	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	78
Alton & T. H. 1st	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	80⅛	Peninsula R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	71⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	81⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	91½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	105	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	82
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	110	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Lack. & West. Bonds	96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	72¾
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	50
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	73⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	133
Manhattan	143	East River	104
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	109
Union	124	Continental	97
America	141⅛	St. Nicholas	119
City	210	Commonwealth	108⅛
Tradesmen's	148	Imp'rs' & Traders'	138⅛
Greenwich	200	Park	160
Mech. & Traders'	125	Central National	105⅛
National	113	Ninth National	107⅛
Commerce	120	Tenth National	100⅛
B'k of the Republic	118⅛	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.	105
Irving	111		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

General balance yesterday	$84,074,536 37
Gold receipts	807,793 92
Gold payments	1,807,347 96
Gold balance	74,822,845 94
Currency receipts	338,407 47
Currency payments	532,128 11
Currency balance	4,727,266 58
General balance	83,893,435 23
Customs	294,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	756,000 00

The United States Mail Steamers of the WILLIAMS & GUION and of the North German LLOYDS, are making quite as good time across the Atlantic as the Cunarders and the Inman steamers that recently refused the mails. The *Manhattan*, of the Williams & Guion Line, arrived out on Friday night, Jan. 14, from New-York Jan. 5.

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 15, 1870.

Jan. 11. Steamship Silesia, Paris—Silver bars	$56,130
Jan. 13. Steamship City of Mexico, Havana—Spanish doubloons	33,000
Jan. 15. Steamship Main, London—Silver bars	63,000
Mexican dollars	27,000
Jan. 15. Steamship Main, Paris—Mexican dollars	3,500
Gold bars	51,293
Total	$233,923

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable free of tax on demand.

The Manhattan Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight per Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable free of tax on demand.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 14, 1870, was $2,786,324.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared its thirty-first Semi-Annual Dividend of *Eight per Cent.*, payable Feb. 1, 1870.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a *Five per Cent.* Semi-Annual Dividend.

The earnings of the Boston and Providence Railroad for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal* were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$657,878 18	$724,849 98
From freight	467,006 96	503,512 24
From rents	15,678 50	14,483 10
From expresses	18,868 03	22,296 42
From mails	9,411 25	9,640 00
From interest received	..	3,359 16
From dividends received	2,516 00	2,400 00
Total	$1,171,448 92	$1,280,360 88
Expenses, viz.:		
Coal, wood and water	$96,391 11	$84,342 68
Repairs of railroad	83,902 58	77,883 07
New sleepers	18,063 81	20,353 86
New iron	61,372 24	73,694 86
Repairs of locomotives	74,215 67	73,404 06
Repairs of cars	62,978 67	78,661 92
Repairs of stations, etc.	48,807 29	70,703 95
Repairs of bridges	10,665 15	12,031 55
Repairs of fences	5,237 01	4,010 78
Snow account	3,532 55	864 51
Gratuities and damages	11,002 74	7,599 76
Passenger expenses	103,796 77	102,913 49
Freight expenses	119,581 16	124,331 91
Miscellaneous expenses	44,609 60	6,961 73
Switch and gatemen	25,133 59	25,647 10
Taxes and insurance	23,469 31	26,517 17
Oil and waste	11,346 37	12,495 73
Total	$774,195 62	$803,418 13
U. S. and State tax	67,419 99	73,261 37
Interest paid	951 66	
Total	$842,567 27	$876,679 50
Net earnings	$328,381 65	$403,681 38
Add balance from previous years		408,415 09
Total		$812,096 47
From which deduct—		
Dividends July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870, 5 per cent. each		$336,000 00
Consolidation of "Sound Lines" and final adjustment with Providence. Warren and Bristol Railroad		32,500 00
Improvements at India Point, Providence		32,981 78
Balance to new account		410,614 69
Total as above		$812,096 47

Trial Balance, Nov. 30, 1869.

Construction and equipment	$3,360,000 00
Cash and cash funds	29,730 09
Stoughton Branch Railroad Stock	40,000 00
Mansfield and Framingham Railroad Stock	15,000 00
Real estate	409,989 11
Materials on hand	146,415 38
Amount paid on account of new freight house in Boston	14,789 28
Balances due from other roads, &c.	59,354 45
Total	$4,075,278 31
Capital stock	$3,360,000 00
Unclaimed dividends	3,464 00
Dividend due Jan. 1, 1870	168,000 00
Renewal fund	94,382 37
Balances due to other roads, &c.	38,817 25
Income account	410,614 69
Total	$4,075,278 31

President, John H. Clifford; Directors, John H. Clifford, Samuel T. Dana, George W. Hallet, J. Huntington Wolcott, T. P. I. Goddard, William R. Robeson; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Torrey; Superintendent, A. A. Folsom.

The editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List*, in their annual review of the Coffee trade of the United States (inclusive of California and Oregon) for 1869, remark that:

"The business of the country in the 'Berry of the Tropics,' for the past year, will compare favorably with that of previous years, the imports having been only exceeded once, in 1859; while the consumption of the year under review is larger than that of any previous year, with the exception of 1858. By a reference to the figures, it will be seen that the import of Coffee into the United States, in 1869, not including the States and Territories on the Pacific, was 242,161,392 lbs., against an import of 238,012,079 lbs. in 1868; and that the deliveries for consumption in 1869 were 242,993,254 lbs., against a consumption in 1868 of 223,200,937 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 19,792,317 lbs., or 8⅞ ⅌ cent.

The consumption of the country for 1869 was in excess of the receipts, so that, with the increased export movement, the stock at all the ports on the 1st of January, 1870, shows a very large falling off as compared with the supply left over on the 1st of January, 1869. The receipts of all descriptions into the United States in 1869, do not foot up as many packages as those of the previous year; but in weight, the imports of 1869 were larger, the proportion of heavy packages received in 1869 being greater than in 1868; the receipts of Java at this port having averaged 8@9 lbs. each more than those that were imported in 1868. The consumption, also, has been more toward Brazil Coffee than ordinarily, Java showing a decline of over two millions of pounds; and there is also a very considerable decrease in the consumption of the light West India packages, Maracaibo, Laguayra, &c., as, owing to the political troubles in Venezuela, the shipments from those ports were greatly interfered with.

While the consumption of the country in 1869, taken as a whole, shows a considerable increase over that of 1868, it is not a pleasant fact to record, that the business of our own port does not come up to the figures of 1868; but, aside from that year, the trade of 1869 was considerably larger than any previous year. This may be accounted for, in a great measure, by (for much of the time) the high rates of railroad transportation charges on the lines leading Westward from this City, which has had the effect of driving business from our market to other trade centres, where the arteries of inland commerce are not held in the grasp of powerful combinationists. New-York and Philadelphia are the only ports that show any decline in their deliveries—at all the others there has been an increase; at Baltimore, a very large one; and New-Orleans also makes a very favorable exhibit, indicating a gradual return of this business to that port, which in former years stood only second to New-York.

The receipts at this port, from nearly all countries, for 1869, show a falling off from the imports of 1868. From Brazil there was a decrease of over 50,000 bags; from Maracaibo we received but little more than one-half the quantity laid down here in 1868; Laguayra sent much less; while from San Domingo, Ceylon and Java, the imports were larger than those of the previous year. The receipts from the other less important points, in 1869, did not vary much from those of 1868. As noted elsewhere, the disparity between the decrease in the New-York consumption of packages, and the consumption of pounds, is owing to the greater proportion of heavy packages having been taken in 1869, as compared with 1868. Of the whole receipts into the United States, 61.84½ ⅌ cent. were imported at this port. The following table shows the deliveries at New-York for the past nineteen years:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1869	150,249,893	1859	83,760,472
1868	150,316,952	1858	98,156,662
1867	132,335,511	1857	60,892,824
1866	114,514,295	1856	82,674,590
1865	109,209,790	1855	74,919,075
1864	85,894,097	1854	66,847,535
1863	64,607,080	1853	56,681,215
1862	67,564,315	1852	73,546,315
1861	103,800,586	1851	67,818,670
1860	66,885,297		

The average prices for the year in this market, show an advance of 9c. ⅌ 100 lbs. on fair to prime Brazil, of 22c. on San Domingo, and the very large increase of $1 16 on Maracaibo and Laguayra; while the year's average of Java is 39c. ⅌ 100 lbs. lower than the average price for the year 1868. The market has ruled very steadily for Brazil, especially during the last half of the year, when there was scarcely a variation. Maracaibo and Laguayra fluctuated considerably, consequent upon the light receipts of these descriptions, and Java has also been somewhat unsettled, having been affected by the large speculative movement in it, which took place during the latter part of April; this concentration of stock caused a considerable rise in prices, but they afterwards fell off to points lower than before the movement.

Received from Foreign Ports.

		Total Pkgs. 1869.	1868.	Exported. 1869.	1868.
At New York		1,006,354	1,166,310	107,472	71,441
At Boston—From Java, Singapore, and Manila	90,699				
Ceylon and Bombay	1,087				
San Domingo	9,798				
Other Foreign Ports	2,907	104,486	121,504	6,769	13,253
At Philadelphia. Brazil	10,702				
Laguayra and P. C.	18,854				
Jamaica, & other Foreign Ports	2,620	32,176	54,620	....	....
At Baltimore. Brazil	333,823				
Other Foreign Ports	2,282	336,105	260,671	3,481	574
At New-Orleans. Brazil	126,412				
Maracaibo, Cuba, &c.	1,264	127,676	79,820	317	277
At Other Ports. Brazil, &c.		47,606	35,069	....	....
Total		1,714,403	1,717,994	118,039	85,545

	1869. Pkgs.	Pounds.	1868. Pkgs.	Pounds.
Receipts	1,714,403	242,161,392	1,717,994	238,012,079
Exported	118,039	15,885,820	85,545	11,345,460
Retained in the country	1,596,364	226,275,572	1,632,449	226,666,619

	Bags, &c.	Total, lbs.
Receipts in United States in 1869	1,714,403	242,161,392
Add Stock, Jan. 1, 1869	301,746	40,516,682
Total supply	2,016,149	282,678,074
Duduct Exports in 1869	118,039	15,885,820
Total	1,898,110	266,792,254
Deduct Stock, Jan. 1, 1870	216,439	23,799,000
Taken for Consumption in 1869	1,681,671	242,993,254
Taken in Consumption in 1868	1,571,185	223,200,937
Increase in 1869	110,836	19,792,317

Consumption of the Ports.

Taken from	1869. Pounds.	1868. Pounds.	1867. Pounds.
New-York	148,147,309	148,220,831	132,335,511
New-Orleans	19,676,312	17,248,880	15,076,480
Baltimore	56,731,710	39,890,900	40,597,200
Philadelphia	4,347,420	8,030,360	5,058,910
Boston	6,457,963	4,705,046	5,010,570
Other ports	7,632,540	5,104,920	5,428,000
Total	242,993,254	223,200,937	203,506,671
Total, 1868	223,200,937		
Increase in 1869	19,792,317		

In the above statement of consumption we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation, at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past nineteen years:

	Receipts. Pounds.	Consumption. Pounds.
1869	242,161,392	242,993,254
1868	238,012,079	223,200,937
1867	226,322,811	203,506,671
1866	165,392,983	159,918,881
1865	133,574,397	128,146,365
1864	145,304,957	109,086,763
1863	75,269,411	79,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,969,911
1861	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860	185,779,689	177,111,922
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858	227,656,186	231,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,533	218,378,287
1854	182,473,853	179,481,063
1853	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851	216,843,870	184,225,700

	Bags, &c.	Total, lbs.
Total packages received at New-York, direct and coastwise, in 1869	1,099,058	181,896,911
Add stock, Jan. 1, 1869	202,104	29,415,152
Total supply	1,301,162	181,312,063
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada, in 1869	107,472	14,898,170
Total	1,193,690	166,918,893
Deduct stock, Jan. 1, 1870	145,425	16,634,000
Taken from this port for consumption, in 1869	1,048,265	150,279,893
Taken from this port for consumption, in 1868	1,081,899	150,816,962
Decrease in 1869	33,634	87,069

The disparity between the decrease in the consumption of packages and consumption of pounds, in 1869, is owing to the greater proportion of heavy packages that were taken in 1869, as compared with the withdrawals of 1868.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

For REINVESTMENT of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, and in EXCHANGE for GOVERNMENT BONDS, we recommend to our customers the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY as perfectly secure, and yielding a high rate of interest, (equal to TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY,) without the risk of any premium.

The importance of the route connecting the head of Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centring at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000;) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to purchase and cancellation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of the present year.

The Bonds are issued in $500s and $1,000s, bearing coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at our office. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency.

Governments and other securities and January coupons received at their full market value.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON 1ST-AV., 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEEKMAN HILL PROPERTY.

1ST-AV.—8 lots, east side 48th-st. to 49th-st., comprising the whole front.

48TH-ST.—13 lots north side of 48th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

49TH-ST.—13 lots south side of 49th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., BROOME AND WOOSTER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., Referee: 6TH-AV.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, known as Nos. 193 and 195, being together about 36.6x65 feet.

BROOME AND WOOSTER STS. (southwest corner)—Lot, with frame buildings, known as No. 55 Wooster-st., and Nos. 485 and 487 Broome-st.; size, 18.4x75 feet.

WOOSTER-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 147 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. 25x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF "NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL."
Forty-nine leases of very desirable building lots on 79th and 80th sts., between 1st and 2d avs.
Particulars hereafter.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE AT A great bargain; the most desirable place in Brooklyn, convenient to all ferries, and within 45 minutes of City Hall, New-York; house, stable, &c., and three lots of ground beautifully laid out; terms very easy. For particulars address J. K., owner, Box No. 5,225 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LANDS in Western Virginia, well located. Full particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE INSURance Stock, for merchandise of any description. Address W. F. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a fancy article, in limited quantities, by sending their orders to L. H. SOULE, Kirkwood Mills, Broome County, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE

AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property.................$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only.................203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investment, at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS.
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOYLE COUNTY (KY.) BONDS,
WANTED BY
EGLESTON & SMITH,
No. 11 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. }

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, DAN'L C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON, DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT, JOHN M. DAVIES,
H. STURSBERG, PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. C. BOGERT, P. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS, ROBERT SEAMAN.
HENRY COLLINS,

At a meeting of the Board held on SATURDAY, 15th inst., SAMUEL E. SPROULLS was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM A. THOMSON was reëlected Vice-President. A. S. APGAR,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870. Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS—I AM prepared to lend money on approved real estate in New-York City and vicinity; principals only dealt with.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine-st.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000 DES MOINES 8 PER cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE Coupon Bonds at $1 each. Address Post Office Box No. 1,593, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY. —DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND.
Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870.................$440,593 32
Cash capital.................200,000 00
Surplus.................240,593 32
Unpaid losses.................3,000 00

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1870.
Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner of Cortlandt-st. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $250,000, Net Cash Surplus, $202,082.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 29 h inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
NO. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., and the Government tax, is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands bookkeeping, a good penman and familiar with foreign calculations, to act as assistant bookkeeper. Address Post Office Box No. 1,[illegible], with references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS. One having the best City references only, may apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1870. JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax,)
COMPUTED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

All deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE-positors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers:

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BOOKS. —MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, sale of a MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an exceedingly CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS relating to America, of GREAT RARITY and VALUE. Also a very fine assortment of ENGLISH WORKS. The books in this library have been specially selected and comprise the best and most perfect editions in extra elegant bindings, ordered to suit the owner. Seldom has a library containing so many choice and scarce works been offered to the public by auction. Catalogue, price, 50 cents. Books on exhibition Friday morning.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Joseph Hughes, bankrupt, in said Court; that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that I shall then and there apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1870.
WM. W. STONE, Assignee.

MEDICAL

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES OF THE genito-urinary organs successfully treated, no matter what the cause. Irritation of, and pain in, the bladder speedily relieved. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the blood purified. Medicine to eradicate disease; also, to restore the vigor of youth and manhood furnished in office. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
HAVE MADE
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS
IN THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.
FANCY SILKS AT $1 25,
REDUCED FROM $2.
VERY RICH WHITE SILKS,
WITH COLORED SATIN STRIPES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, AT $2 50, REDUCED FROM $3 50.
DITTO, 26 INCHES WIDE, $4,
REDUCED FROM $5.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75, TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
A FULL LINE OF
ELEGANT DRESS SATINS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

DRESS GOODS.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c.,
REDUCED FROM 70c.
SCOTCH WATERPROOF WINCEYS, 50c.,
REDUCED FROM $1.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, NEW DESIGNS,
REDUCED 30 PER CENT.
SILK WARP FRENCH POPLINS, 75c.,
REDUCED FROM $1 25.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A LARGE LOT OF
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, 60c.,
REDUCED FROM 75c.
A LARGE LOT OF
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, 80c.,
REDUCED FROM $1.
A LARGE LOT OF
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, VERY FINE,
$1, REDUCED FROM $1 25.
5-8 NAPKINS, $1 25 PER DOZEN.
8-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, 60c.,
REDUCED FROM 80c.
9-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, 80c.,
REDUCED FROM $1.
10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, $1 12½,
REDUCED FROM $1 37½.
ALSO, A GREAT REDUCTION IN
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CLOAKS.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
FROM $70 TO $100.
OPERA CLOAKS, AT $15 AND $20.
CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $15, $20 AND $25,
REDUCED FROM $40 AND $50.
ERMINE AND MINK SETS
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS.................$1 00
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES.................2 00
LADIES' CHEMISES.................75
LADIES' DRAWERS.................75
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND DRESSES
At less than one-half their original cost.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.
ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.

EMPRESS CLOTH, 60c.; former price, 75c.
EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 25; former price, $2.
OTTOMAN CLOTH, $1; former price, $1 50.
BARATHEA CLOTH, 50c.; former price, 75c.
LUSTRE CORDS, 70c.; former price $1.
BLACK ALPACA, 45c.; former price, 60c.
BLACK ALPACA, 70c.; former price, $1.
WATERPROOF CLOAKING, $1; former price, $1 30.

Corresponding reductions in BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, IMPERIAL CRETONNE and CRAPE CLOTHS, ASTRAKHAN and other CLOAKINGS, BONNETS, VAILS, &c. SECOND MOURNING POPLIN DRESS GOODS, from 12½c.; less than half price.

N. B.—A fine line of BLACK SILKS.

JACKSON'S,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER TO CLOSE AT THE FOLLOWING EXTREMELY LOW PRICES:
LADIES' POPLIN WALKING SUITS, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, ONLY $5 EACH.
BLACK ALPACA, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, ONLY $10 EACH.
RICH TARTAN POPLIN, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, ONLY $25 EACH.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS.
TARLATANE AND SWISS MUSLIN EVENING DRESSES, PARIS MADE, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.
TWO SPLENDID WHITE SATIN BRIDAL DRESSES, TRIMMED WITH LACE, ORANGE BLOSSOMS, &c., &c.
A FEW PARIS MADE SILK WALKING SUITS, TRIMMED WITH LACE, &c., AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION AND INSPECTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV. AND 10TH ST.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14-st. and 6th-av.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY

EVERYTHING ELSE.

MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, UNDERSKIRTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, CHILDREN'S APPAREL,
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS, richly embroidered;
ASTRAKHAN CLOTH SACQUES, $4 each upwards.
SEAL SKIN CLOTH SACQUES, $5 each upwards.
VELVET CLOTH SACQUES, EXTRA FINE, only $6 each.
HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES, $7 each.
BREAKFAST JACKETS, handsomely trimmed and braided, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, JAN. 17,
TEN CASES OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY PRINTED DELAINES
AT 12½c. PER YARD.
GARNER'S, OR AMOSKEAG PRINTS, LATEST STYLES,
10c. PER YARD.
WAMSUTTA DO., 8c. PER YARD.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &C., &C.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ON MONDAY, JAN. 17,
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS &c., &c.
TO WHICH MANY NEW STYLES WILL BE ADDED.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MERINO UNDER WEAR
For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—C. M. OLNEY & CO., to close Winter stock, offer great inducements to purchasers. The latest novelties in Dress and Round Hats at less than half the cost of importation.
DRESS HATS, $10.
RECEPTION HATS, REAL LACE, $15.
ROUND HATS, $5.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE SALE.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.

BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
NEW DESIGNS IN PIQUES,
&c., &c., &c.

Having just finished our semi-annual inventory we have determined to close out our entire stock of the above goods in order to make room for Spring importations, and will for the next thirty days offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 37th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 8th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $2 per week. Address C. B., 256 West 43d-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private house, up town, near 5th-av. Address, with reference, Box No. 6,766 Post Office.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD, A large and handsome room, with southern exposure. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, also a large room, with every convenience, to let, with board. References required.

A BED AND SITTING ROOM TO LET, with board, with all modern conveniences; reference given and required. Apply at 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE SECond story room, with first-class board; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, SINGly or en suite. No. 47 West 16th-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Jan. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st., till day of sailing.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st., till day of sailing.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
THIRD HAMLET MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 22, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
For the better accomodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of O. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
ON FRIDAY, JAN. 21,
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 29,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
DER FREISCHUETZ,
Grand Dramatic Opera in three acts,
by C. M. Von Weber,
by the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
with the kind assistance of the
NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY,
and an excellent cast of Soloists.
Conductor.................CARL BERGMANN
The opera will be put upon the stage regardless of cost. New sceneries, new costumes, &c.
Admission.................One dollar
Reserved seats.................One dollar extra
Box for four persons.................Ten dollars
Tickets sold for either of the above performances at the music stores of Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and by Hanft Brothers, No. 695 Broadway. For Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and by A. Cook, 50 Wall-st., New-York.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager. }.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
MONDAY, OURS. TUESDAY, OURS. WEDNESDAY, OURS.
THURSDAY, OURS. FRIDAY, OURS.
And
SATURDAY MATINEE
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
(nineteenth and last time,)
Sheridan's masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, corner 30th-st.
Open every day and evening.
A New Burlesque at 2 every day. | "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." | A New Burlesque at 2 every day.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES.
To be seen all day. | STONE GIANT. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY. | To be seen all day.
At 8 every evening,
IXION. IXION. IXION. | LISA WEBER and BLONDES. | IXION. IXION. IXION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT AND UNABATED SUCCESS
of the exquisite fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
this beautiful pantomimic representation will be continued for
ONE WEEK LONGER,
in conjunction with a great variety of
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL,
INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS
IN NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
BYRNE & STARR.................Managers
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.
Opening night, MONDAY, Jan. 24. Engagement of Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the Grande Duchesse, which she performed 100 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Grand Orchestra, powerful chorus and great cast. Comedie Francaise, once a week. Subscriptions now open. Regular sale begins Thursday.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
Corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.
MISS CLARA F. NORRIS,
ASSISTED BY
MR. J. E. FROBISHER.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, AND FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.
READINGS COMMENCE AT 8½ O'CLOCK.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.
FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.
Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Conductor.
Tickets $1, reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at KIRBY'S, No. 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of the Concert.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
READINGS.
THIRD AND LAST.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

STEINWAY HALL—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870, Mme. de Lussan's annual concert. The following artists will appear: Miss E. Terry, (pupil of Mme. de Lussan,) soprano; Mr. Ch. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. Ed. Gilbert, baritone; H. Kowalski, the eminent pianist; Geo. W. Morgan, the celebrated organist; Mr. A. F. Toulmin, harpist; C. Alard, violincellist; Signor N. Carozzi, musical director. Tickets $1, with seat, to be had at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall the evening of the concert. NOTA.—Mme. de Lussan will sing for the first time in America the song called Meditation, composed by H. Kowalski, with accompaniment of violin, piano, organ and violincello.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT TAMMANY.—THIS (Sunday) EVENING, an "Old Fogies'" text from St. Paul, chaper vii., 9th verse: *Better marry than go to hell.*

STEAMBOATS.

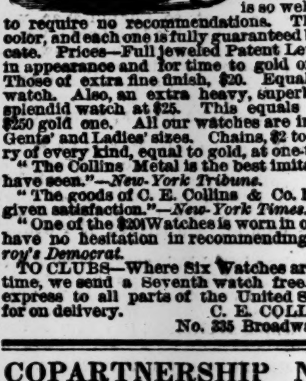
STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$15.
$20.
$25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal." (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*

"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the $20 Watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES C. GODFREY.

The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. P. T. TUNISON HAS BEEN ADmitted a partner in our firm, commencing on 1st January, 1870. JAHNE, SMITH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
(Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, Jr.................Proprietor
NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Reëngagement, for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, of the popular Lyric and Dramatic artists,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
in their famous PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT introducing several new features.
Second week of the accomplished vocalist,
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
First night of the beautiful Comedy, in three acts, by T. W. Robertson, Esq., author of "Ours," "Caste," "School," &c., entitled
DAVID GARRICK,
DAVID GARRICK,
DAVID GARRICK,
with a new and excellent company.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance,
THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced
IN A FEW DAYS,
on a scale of splendor unexampled in this or any other country, at an outlay of over $75,000.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
GEO. L. FOX IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS
PAUL PRY, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the entire company, after which
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX as JAQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX as JAQUES STROP.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
The greatest place of amusement in the world. Remarkable success of the most enjoyable burlesque—Bad Dickey! Bad Dickey! Houses crowded to excess. Houses crowded to excess. Allen, Pettingill, Delebanty and Hengler's Minstrels. Full Brass Band and Orchestra. New acts, new songs, new dances, Bell Ringers, Punch and Judy. All the theatre open. Admission 50c. Matinee every Saturday. In active preparation, THE SEVEN. Copyright secured.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

CARNAVAL—1870.
5ME GRAND BALL.
PARE AND TRAVESTIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS de L'HARMONIE
26, JANUARY. 26.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT CARNIVALISTIC NOVELTIES,
NEW AND ORIGINAL QUADRILLE,
KO-KO-RI-KO,
Arranged by
MAESTRO BRIDIDI.
Danced by the pupils of the renowned
PROFESSOR MARKOWSKI.
Great Parisian Extravaganza,
CRESOPANPOPIVAS,
&c., &c., &c.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 MUSICIANS
UNDER THEODORE THOMAS' DIRECTION.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

OURS AT WALLACK'S,
Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at
CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY,
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 21 West 4th-st. All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

A CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY and evening, in writing and bookkeeping. Ladies' writing classes 11 and 4 o'clock; $5.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLAVNUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND STUdent of the General Theological Seminary, desires to instruct two or three pupils in classical or English branches; references given. Address N. R. B., General Theological Seminary, West 20th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH a small school. Address No. 54 West 32d-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BOOSEY'S NEW AND COMPLETE catalogue of the largest collection of cheap music published in the world. Free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

THE VALENTINE SEASON.

Another Flood of Sentimental Merchandise—No Abatement of the Trade—Extent of the Manufacture and Sale of Valentines in this City.

St. Valentine and St. Nicholas are almost the only sanctified worthies left on the popular calendar, and they hold their places with a tenacity which shows a praiseworthy fidelity in their devotees. Already the shop windows are gorgeous with emblems of the tender passion, and tawdry with the burlesque and caricature to which everything sentimental is nowadays liable. Every year, as those who were once young and silly grow more and more venerable and wise, they endeavor to circulate the libelous report that St. Valentine is going out of favor with the people, but facts and figures which have a reputation for unusual veracity do not bear out their statements. The sale of agonizing hearts, jolly cupids, turtle doves, lakes and grottoes and other things of a like romantic character cut in paper and tinsel, is likely to be as great this year as it has been in former seasons. During the war, however, there was an unusual briskness in this trade, the absence of friends giving occasion for reminders of every description, both serious and jocose. The business is subject to the caprices of fashion and popular humor, too, like every other.

The custom of sending valentines on the 14th of February prevails to as great an extent now, probably, as at any former period, except so far as it is affected by incidental circumstances such as that mentioned above, but it is generally done in less serious mood than formerly. Young people will hardly reserve their genuine love effusions for any particular day of the year, and if they did, it would be difficult to keep them to an anniversary fixed in the middle of the unromantic month of February. Hence the proportion of expensive or "handsome" valentines is comparatively small and used more in the country than in large cities. The less restrained and awkward modes of intercourse prevalent in City society, render less acceptable those special occasions when the half clandestine transmission of love tokens is recognized as the proper thing; but the rural swain will then assume an unwonted courage, and, under cover of an embossed envelope, give vent, in the most ardent terms, to his passion for some distracting Dulcinea. In this City the custom of sending sentimental valentines, like that of hanging up stockings at Christmas, has fallen mostly into the hands of children, or is kept up in a spirit of banter and pleasantry.

Sentimental valentines are sold at all prices, varying from five cents to $25, and a few are made every year of higher values, varying from $50 to $500. There is, in fact, no limit to the expense which may be bestowed upon these missives. The real cost, however, of the high-priced articles is rather in what they contain than in what they are, little receptacles being formed in them for jewelry or other valuable gifts. Some of these are of very elaborate manufacture, representing retired landscape scenes with all the varied attraction in miniature of the real "bowre of blisse;" or balconies and ancestral halls of fragile architecture, with the love-lorn swain in anxious waiting or thruming a serenade beneath a pasteboard window. These precious mementoes are not consigned to the perilous chances of the mail in flimsy envelopes, but put up in elegant boxes, which of themselves would make acceptable presents. The great bulk of sentimental valentines is, however, made up of small pictures in the midst of embossed or gilt surroundings, with a verse below, and are sold mostly to children, at prices varying from five to twenty-five cents. Most of the colored or white paper flowers, cupids, doves, loves, &c., &c., are made by machinery in large sheets, and afterward cut up and pasted on paper of the requisite size and quality.

The entire sale of valentines in the whole country amounts to several hundred thousand dollars annually. A single firm in this City gives the following figures as representing their own sales only, for a single year, of valentines ranging in price from $1 upwards:

6,987	at	$1 00 each	$6,987 00
2,412	at	1 50 each	3,618 00
1,622	at	2 00 each	3,244 00
40	at	2 50 each	100 00
555	at	3 00 each	1,665 00
11	at	4 00 each	44 00
303	at	5 00 each	1,515 00
75	at	10 00 each	750 00
20	at	15 00 each	300 00
8	at	20 00 each	160 00
Total			$18,383 00

The entire sales of all kinds for the same year amount to $60,000. They begin to receive orders in August or September, and these increase in size and number until January, which is the most profitable month. The following figures show the extent of the trade of the same house in this kind of merchandise for six months:

September	$2,233 69
October	2,746 55
November	7,520 08
December	15,989 84
January	20,105 27
February	4,007 93
Total	$52,913 36

These are for sentimental valentines only, and represent the wholesale trade. The discounts to small dealers are sometimes very large. Lots, varying in value from $5 to $50, are put up together in boxes, each containing an assortment at different prices, and in this form disposed of to retailers. The business was formerly very profitable, but small competitors have worked into it all over the country, and reduced the business of the large manufacturers.

An entirely separate department, and altogether the most obtrusive one, is that of comic valentines. These serve a very different purpose from that of their more respectable fellows. They are always intended as a joke, and generally contain slurs, which if conveyed in any other way would be regarded as exceedingly offensive, if not insulting. It is doubtful whether a vile caricature, accompanied by villainous verses, will justify a general practice of sending insults periodically to friends or enemies in this clandestine manner. It has hardly the dignity even of anonymous letters. Yet the country is annually flooded with the broadest caricatures of every possible occupation or personal peculiarity, which are eagerly sought, as if there were some wit in sending them broadcast among one's acquaintance. From ten to twenty millions of these are manufactured annually, and sold at prices ranging from one to five cents each. They are not very profitable merchandise, for although they are sold at five or six times their original cost, the sales of a day in any of the small shops amount to very little. We are now in the very height of the valentine season, so far as the trade is concerned, and its influence a month hence will be very sensibly felt by the mail carriers.

The Underhill Defalcation.

In an interview yesterday with Messrs. KIRTLAND and HAMMOND, of the firm of UNDERHILL & Co., No. 106 Duane-street, those gentlemen confirmed the report of Mr. J. A. UNDERHILL's defalcation. In the morning the creditors of the firm, numbering forty, met at the office in Duane-street to learn something with regard to the affair, and to arrange for an investigation of the matter. They expressed sincere sorrow and regret for the defaulter and losers, who have borne the very highest reputation for probity during many years. A Committee of two—Messrs. COLBY and BRAY—was appointed to resolve as to the best means of sifting the origin, extent and character of the defalcation. At the present moment nobody really knows the exact sum lost. Mr. J. A. UNDERHILL, the defaulter, confessed to his brother GEORGE that about $23,000 covered the deficit, but in the opinion of many a much larger amount must have been abstracted from time to time within the last five years, the point to which the operations have been traced. Oil and mining securities representing $215,000, have been found in Mr. UNDERHILL's private drawer. They are said to be utterly valueless, in fact, bogus paper. When bought, it is very unlikely that more than thirty cents on the dollar was paid for them; however, even at this low rate, the partners fear that their losses would range from $60,000 to $70,000. Nothing definite is known, however, and will not be, until the books of the firm for the past five years shall have been examined.

Mr. J. A. UNDERHILL was met by his brother GEORGE in the street yesterday, and being solicited to go to the office and help to clear up the matter, refused. He is said to be suffering very severely in mind and spirit from the evil consequences of his foolhardy speculations.

The Pneumatic Tunnel Under Broadway—A Visit from the Legislative Committee.

Messrs. IRVING and MITCHELL, of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, who were authorized by a resolution of that body to examine and report the condition of the pneumatic tunnel now being constructed under Broadway, paid a visit to the tunnel yesterday forenoon. They were courteously received by Mr. DIXON, the Secretary of the Company and Superintendent of the work, and shown through the tunnel, which now extends from the corner of Warren-street down Broadway to Murray-street. A description of the tunnel has already appeared in these columns, and need not be repeated here. The Committee expressed much astonishment at the magnitude of the enterprise, as it was explained to them by Mr. DIXON, as well as at the extent of the subterranean work already accomplished. They traversed, with Mr. DIXON, the entire length of the tunnel thus far completed, and made a minute examination of its construction. The ponderous machinery erected at the entrance to the tunnel—to be used as the blowing apparatus for propeling the cars through the tunnel—excited much curiosity and surprise. Its construction and mode of operation were explained to the Committee, who appeared much interested in the novel apparatus. As to the safety of the tunnel, with regard to which the Committee were more particularly deputed to report, they appeared, judging from what was said, to be entirely satisfied. Mr. DIXON showed them the opinion of the Croton Department, who has had official supervision of the work from its commencement, certifying that it was entirely safe, and requested the Committee, if they were not satisfied, to bring any competent engineer to make an examination for them. The slight depression in the pavement on Broadway at one point over the tunnel, is evidently caused by the defective manner in which the pavement was laid, and not by the tunnel, as similar depressions are visible at other points on the street, beneath which there is no tunnel. The Committee will make another examination to-morrow, and report to the Assembly at its next meeting on Wednesday. There is a bill before the Senate, introduced by Mr. TWEED, at the request of Mayor HALL, for a repeal of the charter granted last year to the Pneumatic Railroad Company, and meanwhile Mayor HALL has commenced a suit against the Company, on behalf of the City, basing the action on the claim that the City owns the fee simple of the soil under Broadway, and that the same cannot be disposed of without the consent of the City authorities. The hearing in this suit will take place to-morrow before Judge CARDOZA, of the Supreme Court.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Triumphal Tour Through Mexico—Magnificent Ovations—Reception by Juarez and the Ministers—His Future Movements.

Two gentlemen who have accompanied Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, ex-Secretary of State, during his tour in Mexico, arrived in this City yesterday, and from them we have obtained the particulars of Mr. SEWARD's journey through our sister Republic and the magnificent ovations that were everywhere tendered him.

The Government of Mexico, represented by President JUAREZ, were anxious to honor the man who had done so much, while he was Secretary of State of the United States, to uphold the Republic of Mexico when its life was menaced by foreign intervention, and through whose instrumentality victory at last crowned her efforts for independence. A prominent Mexican, Mr. L. BOSSERO, was deputed by President JUAREZ to meet Mr. SEWARD and party—which consisted of Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD and wife, and a few personal friends—on arrival at the Mexican port on the Pacific coast, and conduct the distinguished guests through the country to the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard.

HIS ENTREE.

Mr. SEWARD and party left San Francisco by steamer, and landed at Manzanillo, which is a small town of little importance on the Pacific coast. At this point an escort of about 150 soldiers joined the party, and, accompanied by Mr. BOSSERO, continued with them until their approach to the City of Mexico. The reception at Manzanillo was enthusiastic, the inhabitants turning out *en masse* to welcome the "great Americano." From here the party proceeded to Colima, where the ovation was equally imposing, and thence to Guadalajara, where the demonstration of welcome was magnificent. A visit was thence paid to the silver mines of Guanajuato, which are very extensive and rich. Thence the party went to Queretaro, which will ever be memorable as the spot where MAXIMILIAN met his death. Mr. SEWARD spent some time at this historical place, and then proceeded by slow stages onward to the

CITY OF MEXICO.

At a distance of about twenty miles from the city he was met, on the 15th of November, by Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA, the Minister for Foreign Relations; President JUAREZ, Minister ROMERO, Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister to Mexico, and an escort of about 400 soldiers. The reception was enthusiastic, and the greetings extended to the distinguished American were extremely gratifying to him. He was conducted in all the pomp of military display to the capital, and there formally installed in one of the handsomest houses in the city, which had been especially prepared for his accommodation. He was here bidden to make himself perfectly at home during his stay at the capital, and the freedom of the city was heartily extended him.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

On the 17th, after having recovered from the fatigues of his journey, Mr. SEWARD visited Chapaltepec, three miles from the city, and surveyed the battle field whereon the Mexicans and the Americans contended in 1845, also the palace of MAXIMILLIAN, which was occupied by him during his brief reign in Mexico. Mr. SEWARD was everywhere followed by admiring throngs, who expressed their gratification for his visit in the most enthusiastic manner.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

On the 18th Mr. SEWARD visited Noche Triste, at which place CORTEZ took refuge after being driven from the City of Mexico. That night a grand dinner party was given in the city by the United States Minister, at which the most notable personages attached to the "Republican Court" were present.

On the 20th the distinguished guests visited the Mint, where a grand collation was spread.

On the 21st a picnic was given, some fifteen miles from the city, which was attended by Minister ROMERO and other dignitaries.

On the 23d Mr. SEWARD gave a reception at his residence, which was thronged during the evening by the *élite* of the city. The entertainments consisted of singing and music by a fine band, which volunteered for the occasion.

On the 24th he visited Chapultepec with President JUAREZ, and the party were entertained with a grand breakfast.

On the 26th the party paid a visit to the Academy of Arts, a magnificent building, erected by one of the Spanish Kings, and in which is a grand gallery containing some of the finest works of art to be seen in Mexico.

On the 27th he dined in the evening at the palace, the immense hall of which was filled with guests, and the entertainment was on the grandest scale conceivable. Speeches were made by Mr. SEWARD and other distinguished gentlemen, and toasts were drank to the honor and prosperity of the two Republics.

On the 30th there was a reception by the Minister of Foreign Relations, at which all the notables of the Cabinet were present, and the affair closed with a grand dinner.

On Dec. 1 Mr. SEWARD and party and JUAREZ and his Cabinet had photographs taken in front of Mr. SEWARD's residence.

On the 2d a visit was paid to both Houses of Congress, then in session, and on the evening of the 3d a dinner was given at M. ROMERO's residence. On the 4th Mr. SEWARD attended the opera.

Gaudaluape was visited on the 5th. This is a town about three miles from the city, where, Mexican tradition claims, the Virgin Mary once appeared. On this spot a church has been built, which is in every respect a magnificent structure.

On the 6th the party attended a picnic about ten miles from the capital, given by several California gentlemen. It was under the management of Major JAMES HOYT, assisted by Messrs. TOLER, FOSTER and PEDRORENA. The guests were Mr. SEWARD and family, President JUAREZ and Cabinet, Minister NELSON and others. The party were conveyed in boats on the canal which runs through the great Southern Causeway where CORTES made his entry into the city. At Ixtacalo the party went ashore and visited the churches and various objects of interest connected with the place. They arrived at Mexicaltzingo about 2 o'clock, and after inspecting the antiquities there proceeded to a beautiful spot on the banks of the canal, where the entertainment was spread. Speeches were made by Messrs. SEWARD, NELSON and others, and these over, the ladies danced on the green until after 4 o'clock, when preparations were made for the return.

On the 7th Mr. SEWARD visited the theatre, where he was greatly entertained by witnessing the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Spanish.

On the 9th a grand ball was given at the National Theatre, at which over four thousand persons were present, and the guests of the evening were entertained with a fine supper, at which speeches were made by Mr. SEWARD, President JUAREZ, and other dignitaries. This in itself was a grand ovation, worthy the distinguished guest in whose honor it was given.

On the 12th Mr. SEWARD visited Guadalupe, when a great celebration was given at the church, in which over twelve thousand Indians participated. In the evening he went to the circus.

On the 13th he went to Chapultepec with President JUAREZ, and on the 14th paid a visit to the palace of MAXIMILIAN, which is now occupied as public offices and by the Congress.

On the 16th Mr. BARROW, a prominent Mexican banker, gave a breakfast at his residence, some three miles from the city, at a place called Tacubaya.

On the 18th the party left Mexico by special train, which was fitted up for the occasion in the most magnificent manner, and were escorted out of the city and bidden farewell by President JUAREZ, his Cabinet and the principal dignitaries of the capital. He arrived at Puebla in the afternoon.

On the 19th he visited Tlaxcara, where is the first Christian church built in the country.

On the 20th the Pyramid of Cholula was visited, and in the evening Mr. SEWARD was waited upon by the principal citizens, to whom he made a brief speech.

MR. SEWARD'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Our informants left Puebla on the 23d, and Mr. SEWARD and party then intended to remain until the 7th of January, when he would embark for Havana. If he felt satisfied to remain there he would do so for a week or so, but would probably not sojourn there long, as he desired to visit San Domingo and Central America before returning home. His health was excellent, and he bears the fatigues of his journey remarkably well.

Our informants state that the reception given Mr. SEWARD throughout Mexico was the grandest that had ever been given to any foreigner, and everywhere he was regarded with the utmost respect and veneration.

Presentation to Ex-Justice Kelly.

Ex-Justice RICHARD KELLY, late of the Yorkville Police Court and of the Court of Special Sessions, was made the recipient of a handsome and valuable gold watch yesterday morning. The presentation was made in the Justice's private room at the Tombs, and was a great surprise to Mr. KELLY. The watch was tendered to the latter gentleman by Justice DOWLING, on behalf of the *attachés* of the Court of Special Sessions, and was accepted in a neat and pleasant address.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Broadway Lounger Shot and Dangerously Wounded—An Unfaithful Mistress and Jealousy the Cause.

LEO BALSKY, a Russian by birth, aged 35 years, and formerly proprietor of a notorious private post office in Amity-street, has resided for some time in the premises No. 23 Bleecker-street, near Mott, with his mistress, ELLEN KNICKERBOCKER, a woman well known in the neighborhood. In the same house also resided DAN RIDDLE, who is best described under the generic designation of a "Broadway lounger," having no visible means of support, and probably gaining his livelihood by the exercise of the few wits in his possession. DAN also indulged in the luxury so fashionable with men of his class, and cohabited with one ANNIE RAYNOR, who is described by the Police as a notorious panel house decoy. The two men were on good terms, and had never quarreled, a rare instance of good fellowship with men of their stamp.

At 6:45 o'clock last evening, BALSKY returned to his apartments, and was surprised to find the room door fastened on the inside. Naturally suspicious of the woman he had no moral or legal claim to, BALSKY became furious, and loudly demanded admission. A brief delay ensued before the summons was obeyed, which only increased the fury of the applicant. The room door was at length opened by BIDDLE, who made a desperate effort to escape from the infuriated Russian Postmaster, who, however, was too quick for him, for he dealt BIDDLE a terrific blow with his fist and knocked him down. A desperate fight ensued, during which BIDDLE drew a pistol and shot his assailant in the stomach, the bullet entering near the navel and causing a dangerous wound. Immediately after using the pistol, BIDDLE darted from the house and contrived to escape arrest, though he subsequently surrendered himself on ascertaining that a general alarm had been dispatched over the wires by Inspector DILKS. Dr. FRAZER was called in by the Fifteenth Ward Police to examine the wounded man, and probed for the ball, failing to find it, however, and BALSKY was removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in a very critical condition. There is scarcely any hope of his recovery. BIDDLE insists he acted solely in self-defence, alleging that BALSKY had frequently threatened his life.

Another Murder—A Boy Stabbed by a Chinaman.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a group of boys who were playing before the door of a show shop at No. 33 Bowery, began teasing a Chinaman named ANTONIO COMO, who had a cigar stand on the sidewalk. The man was much annoyed by the boys, and ordered them away, but they refused to obey. Finally COMO became furious, and drawing a long knife, made a sudden rush at his tormentors, and stabbed JAMES MOORE, aged 12, in the left side, causing a fatal wound. The boy was attended by Police Surgeon GIBSON, who stated that he could not possibly live, and he was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, in a critical condition. COMO seized his cigar stand as soon as he had inflicted the wound, and attempted to escape. He was arrested, however, by Officer SCHULTZ, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and locked up for the night.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A Few Items of Interest to Taxpayers—What it Costs to Open Streets.

Less than a score of years ago, the cost of opening a street in New-York City, from river to river, was about $3,000. The same legal proceedings are taken now, as then, yet the cost under the Tammany "Ring" is ten times as great.

The new drive or boulevard, for instance, was projected some time ago. At its commencement (the Fifty-ninth-street entrance of the Central Park) a circle was laid out and Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments named by the Ring Judges, whose fees amounted to $26,000, and the whole cost of which was over $500,000.

The widening of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the Harlem River, is another case of the same kind. The Commissioners received $30,000 for the most paltry services; so it was with the extension of Church-street, in which $75,000 was paid to men who scarcely did an hour's work per week.

The fees of Commissioners of Assessments in street openings are fixed by law at $4 a day for each day of actual service. In opening a street or avenue, the lands being taken at nominal valuations, there is nothing for the Commissioners to do but to give directions as to the clerical work to be done, and approve it on completion. Two or three meetings of the Commissioners are all that are required, yet hundreds of meetings are charged for which never take place.

The way the thing is managed is this: Some friend of the "Ring" is to be rewarded. A Supreme Court Judge, in the "Ring" interest, receives his instruction to appoint the persons selected, always three in number, who advertise that they will hear the objections of the property owners at an office presided over by an individual who has the clerical work done by others, and charges each street opening with the entire annual rent of his office, and also his clerk hire—under the head of "Necessary Disbursements." One of these clerks received $20,070, and an assistant clerk $12,594 in one year, and a surveyor received for the same period $54,031 as his fees. The surveyor's labor consisted simply in copying a map from the Tax Commissioner's office for each street opening.

These people, of course, divide with their employers. This same surveyor was paid $14,000 for a so-called survey of the Sixth-avenue widening, and the Surveyor's clerk $7,500 as fees in the same job. Of this total annual fees the clerk was probably permitted to keep about $2,000, the remainder going elsewhere.

There is $1,000,000 collected on the Church-street extension and not paid over. Who gets the interest on this amount would be a very good thing for somebody to tell us.

The Norfolk-Street Homicide—Both of the Prisoners Held by the Coroner.

In the case of CONRAD OESTREICHER, whose death was due to a stab wound sustained on the 2d inst., Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday. The accused, ABRAHAM KEHER, and his son MORRIS were arraigned at the same time. MARY OESTREICHER, sister of the deceased, whose house she kept at No. 55 Rose-street, identified the body of her brother.

Agatha Leopold, of No. 121 Norfolk-street, testified that she kept a lager-beer saloon with her husband at the above number; the deceased and two friends, named Housman and Hilderbrand, were in the saloon on New Year's Day; they began enjoying themselves in a social way; about twenty minutes before midnight the two Kehers came in, and Housman sung a song about tailors, when the elder Keher began cursing in German, and asked if they intended to insult him; Housman was very sorry, and wished to apologize, but Keher would not accept one, and was very angry; the witness ordered them out, and soon after shut the saloon; after all of the men were in the street she heard a call for the Police, but paid no heed to the matter.

Dora Pokomy, of No. 113 Norfolk-street, testified that she was visiting Mrs. Leopold, and corroborated the statement made by the previous witness relative to the quarrel about the ring; the younger Keher was much excited, and threatened to "lay for them;" the witness followed the deceased and his friends, when they left the saloon, and saw the two Kehers come from an alley, when Mr. Housman expostulated with them; the elder Keher struck Housman, and after a brief fight a third man joined the prisoners in their assault; deceased fell in the gutter.

Herman Housman, Julius Hildebrand, Charles Grossman and *Frederick Schneider*, were also examined, and testified that the younger Keher was the principal assailant in the *melée*.

The jury rendered a verdict against MORRIS KEHER as the principal, and his father ABRAHAM as an accessory. The Coroner remanded them to the Tombs. The son admitted having stabbed the deceased, but claimed to have acted in self defence.

Daring Outrage on a Citizen.

During Friday night, THOMAS BELL, a resident of Jersey City, was waylaid in a hallway in Mulberry-street, by some unknown ruffian, who, after knocking him down and beating him severely, robbed him of $17, and then made his escape. After a time, BELL was able to get to the Fourth Precinct Station house, where the wounds about his head were found to be of a very serious character. He was unable to identify the house where he had been assaulted, or to give any description of his assailant, and the Police were therefore powerless to effect the arrest of the outlaw. After the wounds of BELL had been dressed, he was assisted to his home.

The Telegraph Strikers.

At a meeting of the telegraph strikers on Friday, Mr. IRA DEWITT, one of the members present, stated, in a few pointed remarks, his belief that as an organization they were beaten, and that the best thing they could do would be to retreat in as good order as possible and repair the breach. He said that it was useless to continue the contest, when it was conceded to be a failure by the officers of the League, and sacrifice the positions of a number of the men whose families at that moment were in want of the actual necessaries of life, merely to gratify the desire of a few outsiders to continue the struggle. Mr. DEWITT also said that telegraph officials had no enmity against the strikers, individually, and would like to see them all back in their places. Messrs. IVES and CONGDON supported the position of Mr. DEWITT. Yesterday some fifteen or twenty men, who believe they have been deceived in regard to the motive of the strike, filed their application for reinstatement, and the Company, in all cases, received them very cordially.

The strike in this City is considered at an end by all persons who understand the situation.

THE NEWTON POISONING CASE.

The Coroner's Inquest Yesterday—The Testimony Adduced—Verdict of the Jury.

The people of Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., are greatly excited over the sudden death of EDWARD PALMER, a resident of that place. As already reported, it was suspected that PALMER came to his death at the hands of his wife and a man named BROWN, with whom Mrs. PALMER is said to have had a guilty intimacy. The PALMER family have lived in Newton for a number of years. During the war the husband entered the army, and was away from home for several months. During that time BROWN, who was a boarder in the house, is alleged to have had improper intercourse with Mrs. PALMER. After PALMER's return this was still continued, until it became a matter of town talk. Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of the deceased. Dr. ROEBACK, who attended Mr. PALMER, was called and testified that prior to his death deceased had vomited large quantities of bile and blood. Called in Dr. MILLER and consulted with him; opened the stomach; found a quantity of liquid in the stomach. This was submitted to the usual test for strychnine; found nothing. Did not think death could have resulted from any other poison. I do not think the kidneys were disorganized enough to produce death from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The external appearance of the abdomen was good. His *post mortem* does not satisfy me that his death did not result from poison. Dr. MILLER corroborated Dr. ROEBACK's testimony. After some little deliberation the jury returned the following verdict: "The deceased, EDWARD PALMER, came to his death from causes unknown to us." At the examination, which was held on Thursday last, Dr. ROEBACK testified that PALMER had said, just before his death, "They have got me now, Doctor." A man named FINEGAN, who waited on PALMER during his sickness, stated that the dead man had asked him to taste the medicine and teas which were given him, at the same time saying, "They will soon fix me." The residents of the town do not seem to be very well satisfied with the result of the *post mortem* examination.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds.

The Brooklyn election frauds have come before the public once more, and in a new aspect. It was expected that a beginning would have been made on some one of the cases in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge PRATT, last Friday, a new point having suggested itself to the prolific brain of the counsel for the defence that had to be disposed of first before it would be possible to go on with any of the cases in a regular manner. The point raised was in the form of a motion by Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON, to the effect that the District-Attorney be instructed to furnish the defence with a list of the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury, and also with a copy of the testimony taken before that body. Yesterday the Court Room was crowded with interested spectators, and Mr. BRITTON argued his motion. The argument, he said, reduced itself to the following three questions:

1. Whether the prisoners in these cases, or any other case, are entitled, so far as the proceedings of the Grand Jury are concerned, to be able to discover whether the proceedings were according to law?

2. Whether the prisoners are entitled to know what witnesses were sworn before the Grand Jury?

3. Whether the prisoner is entitled to know what evidence was given against him before the Grand Jury?

District-Attorney MORRIS, in response, characterized the motion as absurd. He said it was the first time such a motion had been made in this or any other State, except in capital cases. The cases alluded to in Pickering were capital cases. He did not know that the Court had any information that the Grand Jury took any minutes. There was no requiring them to do so, although they might do it. The statute said they might appoint a clerk to keep the minutes, but there was no law requiring them either to take or keep minutes. If they did, the minutes formed no part of the records of the Court, but were delivered to the District-Attorney, for his direction and guidance. The motion seemed to him to be an absurd one, and he might with more propriety ask to be furnished with information of what the canvassers had done. He would like to know the object and purposes of the meeting they held on the Sunday night before the election. He would like to know who were present and what passed at the meeting held in the Auditor's office. He was not there; they were, and would like to know the precise plan that was agreed upon. He was thankful that counsel had admitted that frauds had been committed, and would like to be furnished with information of the *modus operandi*. The indictment found against PATRICK McLOUGHLIN was read to show that all the information required by counsel was set forth in those documents. The suggestion that counsel wanted the names of the witnesses was absurd, and the request that the spectators who witnessed the alleged crime, should be produced, was still more absurd.

After further argument the Judge took the papers, and will probably be ready to render his decision to-morrow. Meantime, the District-Attorney for the prosecution and Mr. BRITTON for the defence maintain that they are ready to go on with the trial.

The Explosion on the Propeller Parthenia—Intense Suffering and Death of the Two Victims.

Further particulars of the explosion on board the propeller *Parthenia*, on Thursday morning, while on her trip from Saybrook, Conn., to New-York, represent the occurrence as attended by scenes of unusual distress and suffering. The first and second engineers, ALLEN TRYON and JOHN DIBBLE, were both scalded so badly that they died in a few hours. At the time of the explosion TRYON was lying upon a bench in the engine room asleep. He was heard to scream and call for his father, (the captain of the propeller,) and on going to the room they met the first engineer DIBBLE coming out. It was with great difficulty that they entered the room, so dense was the steam, but they finally succeeded in rescuing young TRYON, and on cutting his clothing from his body the skin peeled off with it from his head to his feet. A portion of the scalp also fell from his head. Mr. DIBBLE was not at first supposed to be scalded so badly, except about the hands and face, but in a few minutes he began to scream from pain, and on removing his clothing the skin peeled off his back and arms and legs as far down as his knees. Three or four of his finger nails came off.

The two sufferers were placed on board the sloop *New-World*, which came to the rescue of the propeller, and taken to Madison, where they were immediately attended by Dr. MEIGS, who said there was no hope for TRYON, but he thought it possible DIBBLE might survive. It was soon discovered that TRYON was badly scalded internally; his tongue swelled badly, and he coughed up pieces of flesh. He died about 12 o'clock. DIBBLE's wife and sister were sent for, and arrived in time to listen to his dying words. He survived till 5 o'clock Friday morning. The crew of the propeller consisted of the Captain, two engineers and four deck hands. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a flue. The boiler and its attachments are said to have been in a poor condition, although the former was subjected to a pressure of 100 pounds only a few days ago, and was thought to be safe. This was the first trip after repairs had been made of the boat, and the explosion occurred while under a low pressure of steam. The wife of the Chief Engineer, DIBBLE, states that her husband expressed great reluctance to starting on the trip which resulted so fatally.

Fire in a Brooklyn Lumber Yard—Loss About $40,000, Mostly Insured.

The new Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn had a grand opportunity furnished them last night of displaying tact as well as energy on an extensive lumber-yard fire, and it must be admitted that they acquitted themselves well in some respects. There is one point in which they seem to lack, and that is in knowing how to care properly for the horses committed to their care. In one instance, last night, a team of horses, upon arriving at the scene of conflagration, were kept standing in front of the flames until their hair must have singed. The fire, which broke out about 9 o'clock, was in the lumber yard of Messrs. HENRY CONKLIN, SON & BEERS, on the block bounded by John, Pearl, Jay and Plymouth streets. With such fine material for burning it was not long before the sky was illuminated so as to exhibit its lurid reflection to the gaze of spectators in all parts of both these great cities of New York and Brooklyn. The persistency of the flames caused the ringing of the alarm for the Fifth District, calling for more help several times. The firemen were not only promptly on the spot, but had the water applied to the burning mass with praiseworthy alacrity, in volume sufficient to surely drown anything but a lumber-yard fire. The fire commenced in a shed next to the stable, on Plymouth-street, near Pearl, and spread with terrible rapidity. How it originated is as yet unknown. The damage sustained by CONKLIN & BEERS was estimated at about $25,000, on which they are insured in various amounts, principally in New-York companies, reaching, in the total, about $20,000. CAMPBELL & THAYER, linseed oil manufacturers, of No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-York, had a stable, carriage house and loft destroyed, the loss amounting to about $5,000; insured in the Fulton Company for $3,000. The premises of Mr. McNAMARA, liquor dealer, at the corner of Plymouth and Pearl streets, were damaged to the extent of $1,500. A frame tenement house, belonging to WATERBURY & HUSTIS, on Pearl-street, worth about $1,500, was destroyed. The lumber was still burning at a late hour.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Bridge Company applied a day or two since to the Harbor Commission, for leave to deposit the earth dredged from the bottom of the East River, on the Brooklyn side, near the Fulton Ferry, in the new grounds being made on the northwest side of Blackwell's Island, where the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are now carrying on operations of great benefit to Hell Gate navigation. Permission was granted. The work now in progress on Blackwell's Island will gain a few acres of land to the City; but its main importance consists in filling in the channel way between the Island and Bread and Cheese Rock, where accidents have been so likely to occur to vessels hitherto.

The Christmas Festival of the Park Industrial School on Sixty-eighth-street, came off yesterday with great *eclat*. A number of songs, speeches and dialogues, on the part of the school, and a few happy addresses by Father TAYLOR, Rev. Mr. CASKEG, J. W. SKINNER and C. L. BRACE, formed a prelude to the distribution of the bountiful gifts with which the Christmas trees were loaded. Mrs. HOWARD POTTER and about fifty ladies and gentlemen interested in the school, were present, and a great many of the parents of the children, so that the large room was crowded. Many an empty stocking that has been waiting the advent of Santa Claus, has thus been filled and brought joy to many poverty-stricken hearths.

Superintendent LOSEE, of the Free Labor Bureau, reports that for the week ending Jan. 15, 221 males and 431 females applied for situations. The male help required was 84; female 493. Situations furnished to 80 males and 410 females.

The tournament for a set of ivory chess men, recently commenced at the Brooklyn Chess Club, terminated yesterday, Mr. F. E. BRENZINGER winning the prize. This is the third tourney in which that distinguished chess player has borne off the first honor.

Local news being scarce, one of our contemporaries romanced a little yesterday, having discovered another "Anonyma" in the fertile brain of their Tombs reporter. No such case as "Helen Brown" ever happened in the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD lectured last evening at Irving Hall on "Phil. Sheridan" before a large and appreciative audience. The lecture, which was previously delivered with success, was an able and eloquent review of the military career of the great cavalry officer, interspersed with the narration of the leading incidents of the war. The proceeds, which must amount to a considerable sum, were devoted to a fund for the relief of the disabled soldiers and sailors.

Late on Friday night, the watchman of the Hudson River Railroad saw two thieves attempting to break into a freight car in Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-second street, and, after they had thrown a portion of the freight out, discovering that they were detected, they ran off, when the watchman pursued and fired two shots at them without effect. It is said that within a year past over $100,000 worth of property have been stolen from the freight cars of this road along the line between New-York and Troy.

Hon. H. C. CALKIN, of the Seventh Congressional District, has introduced into Congress a resolution providing for the removal of the wreck of the pilot boat *A. T. Stewart* from the channel-way outside of Sandy Hook. The *Stewart* was run down and sunk by the steamer *Scotia* in December last. A day or two since the bark *H. L. Routh*, drawing nineteen feet of water, struck on this wreck while entering port. There would be, if the wreck were removed, twenty-four feet of water at low tide in this part of the channel.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, of the Harbor Commission, requests the copies of the memorial relative to preventing the Sound steamers from running below Corlears Hook to be sent in to his office, No. 40 Burling-slip, on or before Wednesday next, as it is desirable to transmit them to Albany as soon as possible.

Mr. CHARLES STICKNEY, of No. 16 Wall-street, was admitted to the bar of the United States District Court by Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney JACKSON.

The New-York mails were not detained on any road during yesterday's storm—an unusual fact. Postmaster JONES has not returned yet from Washington, whither he went to attend the Convention of Postmasters which assembled there last week.

The delegates to the German independent central organization of the Sixth Senatorial District, met at No. 41 First-avenue, last night, Mr. JACQUES SCHMITZ presiding, to adopt new by-laws and to reorganize for the present year. The attendance being slim, the meeting adjourned for the purpose named to Wednesday next.

ELIZA CARE, yesterday morning, when at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, was thrown down by the icy condition of the streets, and was severely injured. She was taken to her home corner Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the tenement house No. 242 East Thirtieth-street by the ignition of some shavings in the coal bin in the cellar. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

MARY O'BRIEN, 45 years of age, living at No. 56 Roosevelt-street, was found yesterday, in front of No. 486 Pearl-street, intoxicated, and being taken to the Sixth Precinct Station House, it was found that her hip was severely injured, as was supposed, from a fall. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN McCARTY, of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, attempted suicide yesterday, by leaping off the dock at the foot of Whitehall-street, but was rescued.

A kerosene oil lamp was accidentally upset in EDWARD GAINES' coffee saloon, at No. 126 Hester-street, last evening, but no damage was occasioned.

ELLEN FLYNN, a vagrant, was severely injured yesterday by a truck in West-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Catholic view of the public school question will be presented by Rev THOMAS S. PRESTON, this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

HORACE P. CLARK, a wholesale liquor dealer, was held for examination in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, on a charge of violating the Internal Revenue law.

A solemn high mass of requium was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Chuch over the remains of FELIX INGOLDSBY, which was attended by a large number of the personal and business friends of the deceased, including the officers of the Emigrant Savings Bank and of the Irish Emigrant Society.

JOHN QUIGLEY, aged 3 years, died yesterday, at No. 444 West Thirty-first-street, from the effects of scalds sustained a few days ago by falling into a tub of hot water. Coroner KEENAN was notified.

WM. CLARK, of No. 61 East Fifty-ninth-street, was arraigned before Justice COX, yesterday, on a charge of having been concerned in the street robbery of FRANCIS LEONARD, of No. 40 Warren-street, a few days ago, at the corner of Broadway and White-street. The victim lost $450 in money. The evidence was of a slight character, but the prisoner was held for trial.

JOHN MEYER, of No. 216 West-street, caused the arrest of PATRICK LYNCH, of No. 15 Thames-street, on a charge of having feloniously entered his restaurant on Friday night and stealing $17 worth of portable property. Justice COX held the prisoner for trial.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the body of JACOB HILLER, aged 18 years, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained on Friday by a roller falling through a hatchway corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The deceased resided at No. 228 Avenue B. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BROOKLYN.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN will preach at the opening of St. John's Chapel, corner of Douglass-street and Seventh-avenue, this forenoon.

The appeal of the Superintendents of the Poor for "live babies to board" was responded to on Friday night by unknown and, of course, disinterested persons, who, "notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather," left two newly-born babes at the doors of as many residences. One was a boy, the other a girl.

Mr. GEORGE POOLE, residing on Third-avenue near Forty-ninth-street, encountered a trio of thieves on Friday night. He undertook to hold one of them, but a shot fired "across his bow" brought him to, and the thief escaped, leaving his hat behind as a trophy for the police.

A reception and supper will be given by the lady managers of the Industrial School Association at No. 86 South Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening next.

During the year 1869, at the City Dispensary, 6,290 persons received treatment, and 11,263 prescriptions were dispensed gratuitously.

FANNIE BUTLER, a little girl 5 years old, while playing with matches on the 6th inst., set fire to her clothing, and burned herself so that she died on Friday.

The house of Mrs. TYRELL, at the corner of North Thirteenth and First streets, E. D., was entered by a sneak thief the other day, and clothing valued at $105 carried away.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. E. H. STOKES, of the New-Brunswick district of the Newark M. E. Conference, has been presented with a beautiful gold watch by his ministerial brethren.

A meeting of Newark Democratic politicians was held on Friday night, when it was resolved to introduce a bill in the Legislature to provide for the creation of a new ward in Newark. By this it is hoped that another Democratic majority may be obtained in the Common Council, and that Alderman CAINS' vote may be offset by the vote of the new member.

The clothing store of Mr. THOMAS BLANEY, No. 274 Market-street, Newark, was robbed of $400 worth of clothing on Friday night. The store has been three times robbed within a year. Mr. BLANEY's loss has been altogether $1,000.

An extensive revival of religion is in progress at Matawan, N. J. Seventy-five have joined the M. E. Church.

Sheriff MOUNT, of Hudson County, N. J., has intimated to some "professional jurymen" that they will not find occupation in the Courts hereafter.

The Passaic County Board of Freeholders yesterday offered a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the recovery of the bodies of the lost children of Mr. JOSEPH WEBLE, of Wynockie.

The houses of a Mr. BECKWITH, on Railroad-avenue, and of Mr. D. GILLMER, on Fair-street, Paterson, were entered by burglars on Friday night.

So many operatives are out of employment in Paterson, that in some cases the most skillful male operators are content to work at women's wages.

The City Collector of Patterson has been sued by Mrs. SARAH CONKLIN, for having demanded and received from her tax money in excess of her assessment.

The officers of the Firemen's Fund Association, of Jersey City, for the present year are the following-named gentlemen: President, CHAS. L. KRUGLER; Vice-President, ALONZO B. DEAN; Treasurer, JOHN B. HAIGHT; Secretary, JOHN P. BUDDEN; Collector, JOHN COYLE.

LONG ISLAND.

An effort is being made to unite the Presbyterians of Vernon Valley, Northport, Huntington, Dix Hills, Clay Pitts, Crab Meadow, Eaton's Neck, Fresh Pond, Middletown and Sunken Meadow in one church. Such a union would form a large and wealthy society, and would doubtless be productive of a vast amount of good.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank in Greenport, the following Directors were chosen: Platt Adams, D. G. Floyd, G. S. Adams, S. B. Tuthill, Wm. Adams, S. W. Phillips. G. S. ADAMS was reëlected President.

A few days since Mrs. SARAH MATHEWS, of New-York, while on a visit to Smithtown, L. I., died suddenly under very peculiar circumstances. She complained about the middle of the afternoon that she could hardly see, and that her head was swelling, and before a physician could be summoned she was dead. It was thought she died of apoplexy.

Hon. WM. H. GLEASON, of Sag Harbor, formerly a member of the Legislature and recently a candidate for Congress, has decided to retire from the practice of the law and engage in the Christian ministry. Mr. GLEASON has one of the most lucrative practice in Suffolk County.

The surveyors in the extension of the South Side Railroad, east from Patchogue to Seatuck, are progressing favorably, and have reached Fire Place. If the mild weather continues, the survey will be completed by the middle of the coming week.

A new lantern has been placed in the light-house of Montauk, of nearly double the brilliancy of the former one.

A parade of Empire Engine Company No. 1, of Greenport, took place on Thursday afternoon. In the evening an oyster supper was given at the Greenport House, which was a decided success in every respect.

The annual election of the Greenport Fire Department will take place to-morrow evening. As there are a number of candidates in nomination, an exciting contest is expected.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. E. P. INGERSOLL has accepted the call, previously declined, from the Middle Reformed Church of South Brooklyn. Salary $6,000.

Indianapolis has three free churches within its limits.

Rev. E. B. FAIRFIELD, LL.D, has left the Baptist Church and joined the Congregational.

The Minnesota General Conference (Congregational) reports seventy churches and 2,905 members.

The two largest Congregational Churches in California are the San Francisco First, 453 members, and the Oakland First, 189. The average of all is little more than forty-four.

A church was dedicated at Olathe, Kansas, on the 19th ult.

Grace Church, Utica, has established a third, and free, service for Sunday evenings.

The Presbyterian Board of Education reports that there are now more candidates for the ministry than at any time since 1859.

Bishop CHASE, of New-Hampshire, attended church on Christmas. It was the sixtieth Christmas, consecutively, on which he had been present at Church service, and the fifty-second since his ordination to the ministry.

The General Theological Library, at Boston, now contains 6,500 volumes, 7,000 pamphlets and 20,000 newspapers.

Dr. OSGOOD, the recent pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in this City, has been received as a communicant at St. Luke's, Episcopal Church.

The Catholic Church has in China 20 Bishops, 233 priests, 12 colleges, 330 students and 360,000 converts. Protestantism has 174 missionaries in the field.

Bishop POTTER opposes the proposed revision of the Prayer Book.

Mr. SPURGEON's attack of smallpox has abated; but a visitation of gout has prevented him from visiting Paris.

British Methodism has contributed $25,000,000 for foreign evangelization.

Professor ALBERT HOPKINS, of Williams College, was ordained Dec. 26, and will supply the pulpit of the Williamstown (Mass.) Church.

Rev. E. G. CHADDOCK, of Lawrence, Mass., has left the Free Baptists and joined the Congregationalists.

Rev. CLINTON MARCH, D. D., Pastor of the Clinton-street Church, Philadelphia, has gone on a trip to Egypt and Palestine.

Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, D. D., of Brooklyn, claims to be a "High Church Presbyterian."

St. John's, Waterbury, Conn., is to have a new church and chapel, built of stone—the whole to cost $115,000.

A Baptist Church in Chicago has a Bible class of 350 members.

The German Reformed Church contains 4 synods, 32 classes, 524 ministers and 120,798 members. Its main strength is in Pennsylvania.

One million of people in London profess no religious creed and never enter a house of worship.

Rev. MATTHEW H. SMITH started at eighteen as a Universalist minister, and since then has been Baptist, Episcopalian and Dutch Reformed.

Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College, is credited with having performed a marriage ceremony in a scarlet robe.

The Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions issues his regrets that amid the joy of reunion, the Board's receipts have fallen off more than $20,000.

A Catholic Cathedral to cost $60,000 is being erected at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Baptists are working for a Freedmen's Missionary Fund of $75,000. They want to put 1,000 educated colored ministers into the field.

From a general statement of the proportionate religious divisions of the world in the *Reformed Church Monthly*, we find that the world contains 386,100,000 nominal Christians, 55,700,000 Mohammedans, 6,106,000 Jews, and 944,394,000 heathen. America has 77,300,000 nominal Christians, 50,000 Jews and 7,650,000 heathen.

The First African Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., has a membership of 4,583. This is said to be the largest church in the United States.

Rev. GREEN CLAY SMITH, formerly a member of Congress, has become a Baptist minister, and taken charge of the church at Richmond, Ky.

It is reported that a citizen of Chicago has given $250,000 (!) for the erection of a grand, free Universalist Church in that city, and the perpetual support of worship therein.

The German Catholics of the United States claim a population of 1,044,000, with 705 parishes and 1,160 priests.

Rev. G. E. ELLIS, D. D., succeeds Dr. GANNET as pastor of the Arlington-street Church, Boston.

Michigan has a State Christian Convention at Adrian, Jan. 18 and 19. Woman's work, Bible in schools, amusements and temperance are to be discussed.

Rev. E. JUDD, of the Episcopal Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, recently supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in that city without surplice or gown, and employing the ordinary service of that church.

The fall in the price of gold will save the American Board $15,000 this year.

Rev. E. T. BURR, D. D., author of *Ecce Cœlum*, has in press a work designed to expose the emptiness of the scientific atheism of the day. Its title will be, *Pater Mundi; or Modern Science Testifying to the Heavenly Father.*

A meeting house has been dedicated at Stoughton, Conn., the cost of which was borne by one person and the ground given by another.

From the *Catholic Directory* we learn that there are in the United States seven Provinces, with seven Archbishops, forty-eight Bishops, three Administrators of vacant Sees, and four mitred Abbots. There are nearly 2,700 priests.

The Pastor of the American Chapel at Paris, writing to the *Congregationalist*, says that 103 members have been received. Of that number, forty-seven were Presbyterians, thirty-four Congregationalists, five Reformed Dutch, five Episcopalians, one Methodist, two German Reformed and nine Baptists.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five Twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 17¼c.; Illinois Centrals, 101¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 2s. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Tallow quiet at 46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 15—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse closes dull. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

HAVRE, Jan. 15.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Panama and South Pacific Company's loan was introduced to-day. The books are to close on the 22d inst.

[Advertisement.]

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN preaches to-night at "Tammany" from the following text: "Better Marry than go to Hell." The suppressed lectures, startling disclosures.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Aug. Sloate, Mary Higgins, O. P. Reid, A. D. Atkinson, A. A. Henshaw, D. S. Calhoun, J. W. Calhoun, Chas. Ray, Mr. Blankenzie, Jas. M. Johnson and lady, Chas. Clark and lady, Joseph Lent, C. W. H. Brown and lady, Miss Minnie Brown, H. S. Kent, W. F. Warren and lady, P. H. Skidmore, Captain Gregory, Wm. Pitzer, Wm. Goldsmith, Miss Kitty Parkinson, Miss Stella A. Skidmore, P. H. Skidmore, Mrs. S. B. Ball, V. C. Campbell, N. H. Hooper.

JAN. 15—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Miss E. Galvin, D. C. Lober, Mr. Moir, Captain Robt. Hutton, Owen Wynne, Alex. Smith and wife, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Wm. D. Spaulding, E. F. Clark, Geo. Lyons, Captain Kemmis, H. M. S., Mr. Harding and wife, Ensign Fulton, H. M. S., F. H. Sumner, H. Berliner, Fred. Herbert, Mr. Lucas, Jesse Cox, J. W. Carter, T. S. McCloud, C. Houtman, Mr. Brayley, J. W. Watkins, John Barbour.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—E. M. H. Holly, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bell and servant, Mrs. C. Whiteman, Miss R. H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Vought, C. C. Siver, H. C. Burnet, J. W. Sanderson and lady, John Roberts, J. W. Clift, E. L. Hall, Thos. Davids, John Bridge, W. R. Owens, Wm. Cochrane, J. Towner, L. L. Curtis, J. E. Huntoon, D. E. Headley and lady, L. L. Demming and lady, J. W. Wilson, Nath. E. Conklyn, Martha Seely, Mrs. M. A. Finch, J. Godoy, Fred. Scheuck and servant, J. F. Seymour and lady, S. Badell, Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez and 3 children, M. Rodriguez, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Carter, B. H. Brennan, 3 children and 5 servants, Mrs. E. Brennan, Captain W. M. Swasey, Jno. D. Applegate.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre.*—L. E. Chittenden, H. A. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Russell, O. E. Read, Mrs. Lindsey, O. Aherton, A. Berthoud, Mrs. Hill and child, Miss Gipcy, Mr. Bowie, wife and child, Mrs. Friedlander and servant, B. Flood, J. Graton, Mr. Champsure, M. N. Nolan, Captain Austin Myrcs, Mrs. L. Fijux, F. Rousy, Mr. Cileston, R. Ferguson, Geo. Rintoul, H. A. Bassford, W. Hill, Mr. Wilson, 7 Sisters of the Poor, L. Valois, E. Leclerc, E. Brisebois, E. Barroud, A. Marquis, F. Kupfer, A. Troschler, J. Gray, E. Ceiler, Carlos Libert, F. Gueguen, J. Spinoni, Mrs. Merzebach and child, H. Favoy, Mr. Celestin Baugnon and family, T. Cheval, Misses T. and M. Bouchon, T. Cazimajon, T. Deschamp, Miss Johnson.

JAN. 15—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—James Fenton, Frank Clum, Z. B. Stearns and lady, Mrs. C. C. Mowton, John Cannah, Miss Leah Cannah, J. Jackson, D. Douglas, Saml. Brown, W. S. Whitehead, John E. Thurn, Robt. Young, F. M. Smith, B. Hanold and lady, Hugh McIlveen, A. Fish, James Adams, A. W. Maas, Simon Levy, Wm. T. Poole, N. Jackson, J. Hitchins, G. R. McKenzie, R. S. Stuart, C. W. Simpson, Hy. Attovall, James Douglas, John O. Willis, Hy. Hine, Saml. H. Wilson, John Walker, S. R. Bradley, S. Shellabarger and lady, G. J. G. McDougall, Adam Grant, Henry Berlew, Thomas Tweed, P. H. Ewing, Chas. Warner, J. Steinberg, Bishop Coxe, A. M. Fandell and lady, Mr. Harbison.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon rises. 5 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 35 | Gov. Island. 7 24 | Hell Gate.. 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Statira, (Br.,) Way, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Varuna, Spencer, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robt. Lowden & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Liverpool, Lambert, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Harriet Erving, Gumell, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Barks Suberb, Gettelich, Londonderry, Slocvich & Co.; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Mimi, (Aust.,) Sacich, Penarth Roads for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Sveti Vid, (Aust.,) Bachich, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Clara Brown, Osgood, La Palmas, Gerhard & Norton; R. S. Hassell, Clifford, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; Francis Lewey, Cienfuegos, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Goodwin, Craig, Gibraltar for orders, Jas. Henry & Co.

Schrs. F. L. Porter, Small, Cienfuegos, B. F. Small & Co.; Islander, Ballong, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Ann Turner, Jones, Wilmington, Del., W. B. Vondersmith; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman; H. Mathews, Mathews, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Jan. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 129 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Jan. 2, 9:40 P. M., Fastnet Rock, passed steamship Palmyra, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkey, Savannah Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 14, 25 miles S. E. of Absecom; passed brig Lewis Clark, from Matanzas, via Delaware Breakwater, for New-York.

Brig Nazarine, (Br.,) Harvey, Wolford, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. Smith, Barssen, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Kate McLean, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ella, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ella, Gray, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emma C. Averill, Averill, Greenport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Haskill, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Edwin, Crosby, New-Haven.

Schr. R. L. Tayor, Taylor, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Searsville, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Kief, Newport.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Isaac P. Anderson, Doyle, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., foggy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris, for Liverpool; Main, for Bremen; Statira, for Glasgow; Mariposa, Sherman and Victor, for New-Orleans; Varuna, for Key West, &c.; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion and Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Arr. ship Wm. M. Reed, from Trapani; bark Zingarella, from Africa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 15.—Arr. brig Croton, from Cardenas.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.—Passed in—Bark Thames, from Liverpool for City Point.

Weather thick.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.—Sld. steamer Niagara, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Arr. ships Horatio Harris, from Boston; Niobe, from Baltimore; Washington Libby, from Callao.

Cld. ship Bertha, for Liverpool, with 23,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Nemesis, hence 5th January, arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock this Saturday morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—The steamship Nemesis and Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port today, the former at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—The heavy gales along the coast continue, and disasters to the shipping are constantly coming to hand.

The following reports have been received of disaster to vessels engaged in the American trade:

The Glencoe, from San Francisco for Liverpool, experienced heavy weather on the 7th, shifted cargo, and was badly damaged.

The ship Kenilworth, Captain Austin, from New-Orleans Dec. 3, for Liverpool, was totally lost off Patrick's Causeway. Eight of the crew were saved.

The Johan Martin, from Falmouth for Philadelphia, sunk at sea on the 31st of December, in lon. 14. No particulars.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
NOW PERFECTED AND READY,
THE MAGNIFICENT AND NEVER SURPASSED
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME OF
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS;
OR, GOLD AT 165. With wonderful NEW TRICKS, TRANFORMATIONS. Every Night and Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.